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Anglistische Forschungen

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Professor an der Universität Heidelberg

~~~~~ Heft 16 ~~~~~

## A GRAMMAR of the DIALECT OF KENDAL (Westmoreland)

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

With Specimens and a Glossary

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by

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A GRAMMAR  
of the  
DIALECT OF KENDAL  
(Westmorland)

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## Preface.

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The following treatise on the modern dialect of Kendal was originally written as a dissertation for the Honours School of English language and literature of the Victoria University. It has since been enlarged and rearranged.

I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld, Professor of the English language at the University of Liverpool, for the idea of writing a treatise which would outline as accurately as possible the phonological features of this dialect. I may add that I owe much in the arrangement and general system of the work to Mr. Wyld; as well as one or two etymologies, and help in the phonetic exposition.

The phonetic transcription used, is partly based on Sweet's Broad Romic. When necessary I have used his Organic Symbols.

There is no doubt that the native element in this dialect is of Northern, rather than of Midland origin. In several cases it is only possible to trace back the dialect forms to a distinctly Northumbrian type.

In giving the Old and Middle English forms of the modern words, I have therefore, as far as possible, adduced, for the former the old Northumbrian, for the latter, northern forms from such texts as *Cursor Mundi*, *Havelok*



the Dane, and the Towneley Plays, and Glossaries like the Catholicon, and Levins. The broad features of the dialect, when compared with the Midland dialects of Lancashire, South Yorkshire, and Cheshire, show it to be decidedly Northern.

From the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards, borrowings from the literary language have taken place, especially during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The Scandinavian element, which seems to be mostly E. Scandinavian in origin, amounts to about one eighth of the whole. The words borrowed have evidently been taken direct from the Danish population, and not from the literary language; one or two words however, such as *fēl* sb. fell, and *fāas* sb. waterfall, seem to be of Western origin, as they do not occur at all in E. Scandinavian. The Romance element amounts to one eleventh of the total number of words. There are very few words from this source that are not also in use in Polite English. Only about a dozen words are of undoubted Celtic origin — i. e. about one hundredth of the entire vocabulary.

I must here express my indebtedness to the Rev. J. Sephton, M. A., Honorary Reader in Icelandic, for valuable help in dealing with the Scandinavian element, and for the loan of books otherwise inaccessible.

I am moreover indebted to Mr. Amos Graveson for a list of Bird Names in use in Kendal, which I have incorporated in my own list, but have distinguished forms strictly belonging to Kendal by the addition of the letter K.

Gateacre, Liverpool 1905.

T. O. Hirst.

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# Bibliography.

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## I. List of Texts and Glossaries consulted with abbreviations.

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### Middle English Texts and Glossaries.

- Alex. Sk. = The Wars of Alexander. EETS. (ES.) 47.  
Bruce = Barbours Bruce. EETS. (ES.)  
Cath. = Catholicon Anglicum. EETS. 75.  
CM. = Cursor Mundi Part VI. EETS. 99.  
Compl. Scot. = Complaint of Scotland Part II. EETS. (ES.) 18.  
Gaw. = Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. EETS. 4.  
Hav. = Havelok the Dane. EETS. (ES.) 4.  
Horn. = King Horn. EETS. 14.  
Lev. = Levins Manipulus Vocabulorum. EETS. 27.  
Prk. Cons. = Hampole Pricke of Conscience.  
Pr. P. = 'Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum Lexicon Anglo-Latinum' etc. recens. Albertus Way. Londini Sumptibus Soc. Camdenensis. MDCCCXCIII.  
Ratis R. = Ratis Raving. EETS. 43.  
Towne = The Towneley Plays. EETS. (ES.) 71.

### Modern English Texts and Glossaries.

- Dickinson = Glossary of Cumberland Words and Phrases.  
W. Dickinson. EDS. 20.  
Gibson = Folk speech, Tales and Rhymes of Cumberland and districts adjacent, by Alexander Craig Gibson FSA. London and Carlisle 1869.



- Hargreaves = A Grammar of the Dialect of Adlington (Lancashire), by Alexander Hargreaves. (Anglist. Forsch. 13.) Heidelberg 1904.
- Heslop = Northumberland Words, a Glossary by R. Oliver Heslop EDS. 66.
- Holderness Gloss. = Glossary of Holderness Words, by F. Ross, R. Stead, and T. Holderness. EDS. 85.
- N. and M. = Glossary of the Lancashire Dialect, Nodal and Milner.
- Peacock = Glossary of the Dialect of the Hundred of Lonsdale, North and South of the Sands in the County of Lancaster, by the late Robert Backhouse Peacock. Ed. by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. London 1869.
- Robinson = Glossary of Mid Yorkshire Words, by C. Clough Robinson. EDS. 14.
- Wright Windh. = A Grammar of the Dialect of Windhill, by Joseph Wright MA. Ph. D.
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## II. List of books of reference.

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- Aasen = Norsk Ordbog Christiania 1874, by Ivar Aasen.
- Björkman = Scandinavian loanwords in Middle English, by Erik Björkman Ph. D. 1900.
- Brate = Nordische Lehnwörter im Ormulum, von Erik Brate in Paul Braunes Beiträgen X.
- B. T. = An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary based on the manuscript collections of the late Joseph Bosworth DDFRS. Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford. Edited and enlarged by T. Northcote Toller late Fellow of Christ's College Cambridge, and Smith Professor of English in the Owens College Manchester.
- Bülb. = Altenglisches Elementarbuch, von Dr. Karl D. Bülbring. Heidelberg 1902.
- C. and V. = An Icelandic-English Dictionary based on the manuscript collections of the late Richard Cleasby. Enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson MA. Clar. Press Oxford 1874.
- Cook = A Glossary of the old Northumb. gospels, by A. S. Cook.

- Curtis = An investigation of the Rhymes and Phonology of the Middle-Scotch Romance *Clariodus*, by F. J. Curtis. *Anglia* XVI, p. 387, XVII. 1 etc. and 125 etc.
- Ellis E.E. Pron. = Early English Pronunciation, by Alexander Ellis.
- F. and R. = Dansk-Engelsk Ordbog. Av J. C. Ferrall og Thorl. Gudm. Repp. Copenhagen 1845.
- Fick = Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen, sprachgeschichtlich angeordnet von August Fick, Dr. Phil., Band III. Göttingen 1874.
- HES. = A History of English sounds, by Henry Sweet. Oxford 2nd Ed. 1888.
- Huqe = Cursor Studies and Criticism on its Dialects and its Manuscripts, by Dr. H. Huqe. EETS. 101.
- Kaluza = Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache, von Dr. Max Kaluza, II. Teil. Berlin 1900.
- Kluqe = Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache. Straßburg.
- Lind. = Glossar zur Alt-Northumbrischen Evangelien-übersetzung in der Rushworth-Handschrift, (die sogenannte Glosse Rushworth 2), von Uno Lindelöf. Helsingfors 1897.
- Lind. Durh. Rit. = Die Sprache des Rituals von Durham, von Uno Lindelöf. Helsingfors 1890.
- Luick = Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautgeschichte, von Karl Luick. Straßburg 1896.
- Luick *Anglia* XVI = Beiträge zur englischen Grammatik II, *Anglia* XVI pp. 451, 508.
- Morsb. = Mittelenglische Grammatik, von Lorenz Morsbach. Halle 1896.
- NED. = A New English Dictionary on historical principles, edited by James A. H. Murray. Oxford Clar. Press 1888 ff.
- Noreen Abriss = Abriß der urgermanischen Lautlehre mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die nordischen Sprachen zum Gebrauch bei akademischen Vorlesungen, von Adolf Noreen. Straßburg 1893.
- Skeat Etym. Dict. = An etymological Dictionary of the English Language by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat MA. Oxford Clar. Press 1882.

Stratmann-Bradley == A Middle English Dictionary containing words used by English writers from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> century, by F. H. Stratmann. A new edition rearranged, revised and enlarged by Henry Bradley. Oxford Clar. Press 1891.

Wall == A contribution towards the study of the Scandinavian element in the English Dialects, by Arnold Wall. *Anglia* XX, p. 46 ff.

WW. == Anglo-Saxon and Old-English Vocabularies, by Thomas Wright. Esq. MA. FSA. Hon MRSL. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., edited and collected by Richard Paul Wülcker. London 1884.

Wyld Gutturals == A contribution to the history of Guttural Sounds in English, by Henry Cecil Wyld. Trans. Phil. Soc. 1899—1900.

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## Chapter I.

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### Pronunciation.

§ 1. The dialect of whose phonological position I propose to treat in the following work, is spoken in the country lying around Kendal in S. Westmoreland. According to Ellis's classification, it belongs to the West-Northern division, corresponding to D. 31 variety 111.

Its boundary lines include on the north side Tebay (*Tɪbə*) and Staveley (*Stēvli*), but neither Shap (*ʃap*) nor Orton (*Ōtn*). To the west it is bounded by the country close to Lake Windermere and by the towns of Windermere and Bowness, which, from the dialectologist's point of view, are of no interest. To the south on the Cartmel side it does not extend much farther than Whitbarrow (*Hwɪtbarə*), but on the other bank of the Kent it reaches to Kirby-Lonsdale (*Kərbɪ-Lɒnzdl*). To the east it is bounded by the mountain country between the Grayrigg (*Grɛrɪg*)-Tebay (*Tɪbə*) valley and the Garsdale (*Gazdl*) and Hawes (*Hōz*) valleys in Yorkshire. In the town of Kendal itself the dialect is less pure and reliable than outside, though as a rule the actual sounds in use are identical.

§ 2. I have obtained almost all my information as to this dialect from Mr. Roger Capstick, a farmer by occupation, now resident in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. Mr. Capstick is a native of the Kendal district, having

been born at Low Park Farm, some six miles north of Sedbergh (*Sedber*), in 1849. Until three years ago he resided at Low Park, never having been further away from Kendal than Penrith (*Pjærəþ*) and Appleby (*Aplbj*). Mrs. Capstick was born just outside Sedbergh, her father being a native of Coatley (*Kotli*) in the vicinity and she has likewise remained in the Kendal district, until the family came to Liverpool. Mr. Capstick has preserved the dialect as spoken in his youth admirably, and has only to a slight extent been influenced by the speech of the people from other parts.

### Vowels.

§ 3. The Kendal dialect contains eleven simple vowel sounds.

Note. The classification used is that of Dr. Henry Sweet.

|      | Wide                     |                    | Wide Round     |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
|      | Front                    | Back               | Back           |
| High | * f = i (§ 4)            | * l = u (§ 8)      | * ɮ = y (§ 11) |
|      | Front                    | Mixed              |                |
| Mid  | *** ɛ = e (§ 5 and 6)    | * ɮ = o (§ 7)      |                |
|      | Back                     |                    |                |
|      | *** ɹ = a (§ 9 and 10)   |                    |                |
|      | Back                     |                    |                |
| Low  | * ɹ = o (§ 12)           | *** ɹ = o (§ 13)   |                |
|      | Narrow                   |                    |                |
| High | *** f = i (§§ 14 and 15) | Mid * j = a (§ 16) |                |
|      | Round                    |                    |                |
| Mid  | ** ɹ = o (§ 17).         |                    |                |

Note. Of these \* occurs only short, \*\* only long, and \*\*\* both long and short.

There are also the following diphthongs:

a) with *ʉ* (ɿ) as second element *ɪʉ* (§ 18), *ɛʉ* (§ 19), *ʊʉ* (§ 20), *aʉ* (§ 21).

b) with *i* (ɪ) as second element *ai* (§ 22), *ei* (§ 33), *ɔi* (§ 24).

c) with *ə* (ʌ) as second element *ɪə* *ɛə* (§ 24), *ʊə* (§ 25).

§ 4. *ɪ* (ɪ) is the high-front-wide as in Polite English *spin*. It occurs in all positions, both stressed and unstressed though occasionally *i* (ɪ see § 14) takes its place. Examples: *bɪnd* vb. bind, *fɪʃ* sb. fish, *hwɪk* adj. living, *ɡɪmlək* sb. gimlet, *hɪndər* adj. hinder, back, *ɡɪldərt* sb. hairnoose, *sɪkl* sb. sickle, *spɪŋk* sb. chaffinch.

§ 5. *ɛ* (ɛ) is the mid-front wide as in Polite English *hen*. Examples: *dɛɡ* vb. water, *ɛɡ* sb. egg, *ɛks* vb. ask, *ɛlm* sb. elm, *mɛn* sb. men, *sɛbm* num. seven, *spɛlk* sb. rib of a basket, *wɛpm* sb. weapon.

§ 6. *ɛ̃* (ɛ̃) is the long form of *ɛ*. It resembles French wide *ê*, but probably has the lips less open. In one or two words, it becomes *ɛi* (ɛ̃ɪ) the mid-front-narrow raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthongisation is not found before consonants (e.g. *kei* sb. key, *nɛktei* sb. necktie, *ei* interj. eh?) Examples: *dɛ̃* sb. day, *dɛ̃l* sb. dale, *grɛ̃* adj. grey, *hɛ̃l* sb. hail, *lɛ̃t* vb. seek, *slɛ̃* vb. slay.

§ 7. *ə* (ʌ) is the mid-mixed-wide as in the Scotch *bird* (*bərd*) and occurs only before *r*. Occasionally in the word *mərɪ* (adj. merry) *ə* is advanced to ɿ. This probably is Ellis's *e°* (see § 76 and Ellis E. E. Pron. V 80 721\*). Examples: *bərd* sb. bird, *bərk* sb. birch, *dərt* sb. dirt, *ɡərt* adj. great, *hərd* vb. hoard up, *ərp* sb. earth, *wərk* vb. work.

§ 8. *ʊ* (ʊ) is the high-back-wide slightly advanced, and occurs after *r*. Occasionally it is heard after

*r* alone, as in *rvdl* sb. riddle, and *rvn* vb. run, but more usually after a consonant followed by *r*. Examples: *brvk* vb. break, *brvst* vb. burst, *trvnl* sb. wheel of wheelbarrow, *frvst* vb. thrust.

§ 9. *a* (ɶ) is the mid-back-wide slightly lowered, and occurs in all positions, except before *r* + consonant, where it undergoes half-lengthening to ɶ+ e.g. *hard*, *mark*, *park*. *r* is often dropped in this combination and then ɶ+ becomes *ā* (ɶ+). In the combination *arə* *a* is always ɶ+, but in *ar* it fluctuates between ɶ+ and ɶ+. Examples: *aks* sb. axe, *bad* adj. bad, *faðer* sb. father, *laf* vb. laugh, *man* sb. man, *say* sb. song, *sparə* sb. sparrow, *tar* sb. tar.

§ 10. *ā* (ɶ+) is the lengthened form of *a*. It is deeper than Polite English *ā* (ɶ+), but the deepness is not so marked as in Swedish *ā* (ɶ+). Occasionally it is slightly advanced to ɶ++, but this pronunciation is not common. Examples: *āld* adj. old, *dāb* vb. daub, *krāl* vb. crawl, *mā* vb. mow, *sā* vb. sow, *spār* vb. spare.

§ 11. *u* (ʉ) is the high-back-wide with underrounding, but this underrounding is not so clear as in Swedish *ū* (ʉ). Examples: *byl* sb. bull, *grʉnd* sb. ground, *krʉdz* sb. curds, *myd* sb. mud, *myðer* sb. mother, *stuf* sb. stuff, *wʉml* sb. auger, *wʉrþ* sb. worth.

§ 12. *o* (ʊ) the mid-back-wide-round only occurs in syllables which have not the main stress. In studied speech it passes into *u* (ʉ) the high-back-wide. Examples: *wino* vb. winnow, *hvar ðe ko frē* where they come from.

§ 13. *ɔ* (ɶ) is the low-back-wide-rounded as in Polite English *not*. In one or two words it is narrowed to ɶ e.g. *of*, *on*. Examples: *børn* p. p. born, *børþ* sb. broth,



*holjn* sb. holly, *hørn* sb. horn, *jøk* sb. yoke, *kørn* sb. corn, *kroft* sb. croft, *pødif* sb. porridge.

§ 14. *i* (f) is the high-front-narrow as in French *ici*. It only occurs in a few words. *Him* (him) when stressed often has *i* (f), otherwise it has *ɨ*. In *hil* (hill) the narrow vowel is common, but not invariable. In the following words *i* is always narrow. Examples: *ibm̃jn* sb. evening, *klim* vb. climb, *klin* adj. clean, *lik* vb. leak, *ſip* sb. sheep.

§ 15. *ī* (f̃) is the lengthened form of *i*. It is often slightly lowered in unstudied speech, becoming (f̃+). This sound has been identified as a diphthong by Ellis (E. E. Pron. V. p. 538) viz. *ei* (f̃f), but the sound I have always heard, is quite free from diphthongisation. Examples: *friz* vb. freeze, *gīs* sb. pl. geese, *ī* sb. eye, *lī* sb. lie mendacium, *līt* sb. light, *rīk* sb. smoke, *ətwīn* prep. between.

§ 16. *a* (j+) is the mid-back-narrow slightly lowered. Examples: *bakl* sb. good condition, *frand* sb. friend, *rad up* vb. tidy, *ranf* burly, thickset man, *rast* vb. rest.

§ 17. *ō* (j++̃) is the mid-back-narrow-round with lowering. Examples: *bō* sb. ball, *dōn* sb. dawn, *gōst* sb. ghost, *lōm* sb. loam, *pōmsandō* sb. Palm-Sunday, *skōd* vb. scald, *stōk* sb. stalk, *wō* sb. wall.

### Diphthongs with *u* (f̃) as second element.

§ 18. *iu* (f̃f̃) is the high-front-wide followed by a very tense *u* (f̃). After *j*, (as in *kjujiur*) it passes into the high-mixed-wide-round. In studied speech it usually becomes *ɨ—u* (f̃ f̃). It occurs before consonants, vowels, and in final positions. Examples: *biuk* sb. book,



*diuər* sb. door, *kliu* sb. clew, *kriuk* sb. crook, *siu* vb. sew, *tiun* sb. tune.

§ 19. *eu* (ɛ̃) is the mid-front-wide followed by a very tense *yu*, as in the preceding diphthong. In studied speech it passes into *iu* or *i-u*. Sometimes *ɛ-u* is heard with a distinctly vocalic second element. It is a rare sound and only occurs in final positions. Examples: *nɛu* vb. pret. knew, *prɛu* vb. pret. threw, *tʃɛu* vb. chew.

§ 20. *yu* (ɨ̃) is the high-back-wide followed by a very tense *yu*. Examples: *brɥu* sb. brow, *gɥus* sb. goose, *hɥuf* sb. hoof, *kɥu* sb. cow, *pɥu* sb. pull, *sɥu* sb. sow, *ʃɥu* sb. shoe, *ʃɥudər* sb. shoulder.

§ 21. *au* (ɤ̃) is the mid-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. The first element is at times raised to ɤ̃, or even ɤ̃, producing a sound, which is very difficult to distinguish from *yu*. Examples: *dauɫi* adj. sad, melancholy, *dauɫər* sb. daughter, *gauk* sb. simpleton, *kauɫ* sb. hornless cow, *mauɫ* sb. mouth, *rauɫ* vb. poke the fire.

### Diphthongs with *i* (ɪ) as second element.

§ 22. *ai* (ɤ̃ɪ) is the mid-back-wide-lowered followed by the high-front-wide. Examples: *aivɫ* sb. ivy, *bai* vb. buy, *haid* vb. hide, *kai* sb. pl. cows, *nain* num. nine, *sail* vb. strain.

§ 23. *ei* (ɛ̃ɪ). The mid-front-narrow-raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthong is very rarely heard and occurs only finally. See § 6.

§ 24. *ɔi* (ɤ̃ɪ) is the low-back-wide-round followed by the high-front-wide and sounds the same as Polite English *ɔi*. It does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. Examples: *boil* vb. boil, *mɔidər* vb. perplex, worry, *nɔiz* sb. noise, *tɔi* sb. toy.

### Diphthongs with ə (ɿ) as second element.

§ 25. *ɛə* (ɛ̄ɿ), *ɪə* (ɪ̄ɿ) are used in the Kendal dialect indifferently. In unstudied speech the first is the more usual. The first element is at times altered to the mid-front-wide raised position giving [ɛ̄]. The second element is often retracted to ɿ. In no one word have I ever known the same vowel (i. e. [ɛ̄] or [ɪ̄]) to be maintained all along consistently. Examples: *bɪən* sb. bone, *driɪv* vb. pret. (he) drove, *fɪəs* sb. face, *grɪən* vb. groan, *hɪər* sb. hare, *lɪəp* sb. barn, *lɪəð* adj. loath, *nɪəm* sb. name.

§ 26. *ʊə* (ʊ̄ɿ) is the high-back-wide-round followed by the mid-mixed-wide. As in *ɪə* and *ɛə* at times the second element becomes ɿ. In a few words I have heard ɿ for ʊ, e. g. *bōat*, *kōam*, *sōal*. Examples: *kūət* sb. coat, *lūən* sb. lane, *rūəd* sb. road, *skūər* vb. scour, *snūər* vb. snore, *sūəl* sb. (boot-) sole.

### Consonants.

§ 27. The Kendal dialect contains twenty-six consonants.

|                |             | Stop     | Open Cons. | Side     | Nasal    | Trill    |
|----------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Back           | { Voiceless | <i>k</i> | —          | —        | —        | —        |
|                | { Voiced    | <i>g</i> | —          | —        | <i>ɣ</i> | —        |
| Front          | { Voiceless | —        | —          | —        | —        | —        |
|                | { Voiced    | —        | <i>j</i>   | —        | —        | —        |
| Alveolar       | { Voiceless | <i>t</i> | —          | —        | —        | —        |
|                | { Voiced    | <i>d</i> | —          | <i>l</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>r</i> |
| Point-Alveolar | { Voiceless | <i>ʈ</i> | —          | —        | —        | —        |
|                | { Voiced    | <i>ɖ</i> | —          | —        | —        | <i>ɽ</i> |
| Teeth          | { Voiceless | —        | <i>ʃ</i>   | —        | —        | —        |
|                | { Voiced    | —        | <i>ð</i>   | —        | —        | —        |

|                            |             | Stop       | Open      | Cons. | Side     | Nasal | Trill |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| Blade-Point                | { Voiceless | —          | <i>s</i>  | —     | —        | —     | —     |
|                            | { Voiced    | —          | <i>z</i>  | —     | —        | —     | —     |
| Blade                      | { Voiceless | <i>(t)</i> | <i>f</i>  | —     | —        | —     | —     |
|                            | { Voiced    | <i>(d)</i> | <i>ʒ</i>  | —     | —        | —     | —     |
| Lip                        | { Voiceless | <i>p</i>   | —         | —     | —        | —     | —     |
|                            | { Voiced    | <i>b</i>   | <i>ḃ</i>  | —     | <i>m</i> | —     | —     |
| Lip teeth                  | { Voiceless | —          | <i>f</i>  | —     | —        | —     | —     |
|                            | { Voiced    | —          | <i>v</i>  | —     | —        | —     | —     |
| Lip with back modification | { Voiceless | —          | <i>w</i>  | —     | —        | —     | —     |
|                            | { Voiced    | —          | <i>hw</i> | —     | —        | —     | —     |

In addition to the above consonants, the stress *h* exists in Kendal, but does not occur in cases where original stress has been lost — as *Hɛz-tə sɪn ɪm?* *Tɛl ər a want ər*.

The consonants *m*, *n* and *l* can become vocalic, and are then treated as vowels. Their vocalic nature is indicated in the following manner — *m*, *n*, *l*.

§ 28. The consonants *k*, *g*, *v*, *t*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *j*, *p*, *θ*, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *ʃ*, and *w* are pronounced exactly as in Polite English, though *v* seems to be partly unvoiced before unstressed *t* in the pret. *lɪvt* = lived.

*r* the alveolar trill is as a rule more strongly trilled than in Southern English, especially when initial. Before *v* (see § 8) the trill is usually less noticeable. It never occurs after *t*, *d*.

*ɾ* the point alveolar trill, takes the place of the ordinary alveolar trill after *t* and *d*.

*t* and *d* the point alveolar stops occur only before the trill belonging to the same series e. g. *maɾər*, *faɾər*, *striɾəm*.

*ʒ* the blade open-voiced only occurs medially and finally mostly after *d* the blade stop voiced, forming the affricate *dʒ*. *f* forms a similar affricate with *t*.



*ɔ̃* the lip-open voiced, only occurs in the word *seʔənti* num. seventy, and is sounded like the South-German *w*.

*hw* the lip-open-voiceless with mo'dification, is sounded as in Scotch, but never passes into  $\chi + w$  i.e. back-open-voiceless + lip-open with back-modification. When unstressed it becomes *w*. It only occurs initially.

## Chapter II.

### The Kendal vowels and their OE. equivalents.

#### *i*.

§ 29. Kendal *i* has the following origins.

1) ME. *ɪ* from OE. *i*, Scand. *i* and OFr. *i* has remained, except before *m* and *n* + cons. and *ld*. This *i* (f) was originally narrow (HES. § 412) in OE., and maintained its character throughout the ME. period. In the sixteenth century it was still *i* (f) (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.), but was widened to *ɪ* (f) during the seventeenth.

#### Examples:

*bilhiuk* sb. billhook. OE. bill, ME. bill. CM. 31.

*flɪk* sb. flitch. OE. flicce, ME. flykke. Pr. P. 167. flyke  
Cath. 135. flick Lev. 120, 17.

*glɪsk* vb. shine forth. Cf. OE. glisian, ME. glisien, also  
ME. glist en.

*hɪlt* sb. hilt, handle. OE. hilt, ME. hylt. Pr. P. 240.

*kɪt* sb. milking-pail. No OE. known, ME. kit. Lev. 148, 43.

*kyt* Bruce XVIII. 168. ODu. kitte = 'tub' (OE.

cyte may be related according to Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 317).

*lig* vb. lie. Northumb. *licza* Cook 132, ME. *li*, *lig* CM. 3778, 2944. *lig* Townl 18/326.

*pik* sb. pitch. OE. *pic*, ME. *pik*. CM. 11885.

*sikl* sb. sickle. OE. *sicol*, ME. *sykyl*. Pr. P. 455.

*sinȳ* sb. sinew. OE. *sinu*, ME. *sinu*. CM. 3941.

*skift* vb. shift, remove. OE. *sciftan*, ME. *scift*. CM. 4440.

*slip* vb. slip. OE. *slipan*, ME. *slipped* (pp.). Gaw. 244.

*twiſf bōk* sb. earwig. Cf. OE. *anȝel-twicca* WW. 320, 32, OE. \**twicēan*, ME. *twicchen*. Low Germ. *twikken* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 671).

*widi* sb. bent ozier, withy. OE. *wipiz*, ME. *wythe*. Pr. P. 531.

*hwik* adj. living. Northumb. *cwic* Cook 33, ME. *cwic* CM. 8738.

Note. *lim* sb. limb owes its shortness to a *b* inserted after *m* in the oblique cases in ME. In *sinȳ* sb. sinew, *i* instead of \**ai* (ME. *ī*) is due to following ME. *u*. In *widi* sb. bent ozier, withy OE. *iȝ* has hindered the lengthening of *i* (Morsb. ME. Gram. § 64).

§ 30. 2) Kendal *i* corresponds to Scand. *i* in the following words:

*gildert* sb. hairnoose. ME. *gildert* PS. IX, 31. Aasen *gildra* 215 (Björkman 154). ON. *gildra*.

*klip* vb. clip shear, ON. OSwed. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe* (Björkman p. 246).

§ 31. 3) Kendal *i* corresponds to OFr. *i* in the following words:

*fitf* sb. vetch a plant. ME. *fetche* WW. 664, 24.

*gimlāk* sb. gimlet. ME. *gymlocke* Lev. 158, 39. Cf. OFr. *gimbelet*.

*piſimər* sb. ant. ME. *piſsemire* Mand. 301. OFr. *piſſer*.  
*twilt* sb. quilt. OFr. *cuiltē, coultē*.

Note. In *hwīn* sb. gorse *i* represents Celtic *i*. Cf. Welsh *chwyn* = 'weeds'.

§ 32. 4) OE. *i* before *m*, *n* + the stops *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal.

These short forms are to be explained, as being made, either from compounds, or from the analogy of words which have *l*, *r*, or *n*, in the following syllable. E. g. ME. *limber*, *childer*, *wildernesſe*, *hindern* (Kaluza § 217c), cf. Kendal *blindərz* sb. blinkers, *hindər* adj. hinder, back; *hindər* vb. hinder, *wīnſtriȝ* sb. a long straw. OE. *i* before *nc*, *nȝ* has remained short not only in Kendal but throughout the ME. dialects (Kaluza § 217a).

#### Examples:

*blind* adj. blind. Northumb. blind Cook 22, ME. blind CM. 184.

*blink* sb. gleam of sunshine. Cf. ME. *blinked* CM. 76684, *blinke* CM. (Fairf.) 1964 = 'glance' noun. This word goes back to a hypothetical OE. \**blincan*, for which cf. Du. *blinken* = 'shine, smile'. The OE. *blīcan* is probably cognate.

*kink* sb. blow. Cf. OE. *cincunȝ* WW. 171, 39. *Kinke* Townl. 'I double up', 'I tie myself in a knot'. Cf. MDu. *kinken* 'pant, gasp' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 137).

*kinkaf* sb. whooping-cough for OE. \**cinc-cōh*. Cf. Du. *kinkhoest*, ODu. *kiech-hoest*, cf. Du. *kinken*, and OE. *cincunȝ* above.

*klyk* sb. blow, stroke. Cf. Du. *klink* 'a blow', *klinken* vb. 'clink, sound', and Dan. *klinge*. Most probably native.

*ſrynk* vb. shrink. OE. (for)-*serincan*, ME. *ſchrynkyn* Pr. P. 449.



*tīpkler* sb. tinker. ME. tinkler Lev. 77, 12, also tynkare Pr. P. 496. Cf. OE. tinclian, ODu. tintelen (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 644).

*wīnd* vb. wind. Northumb. winda Lind. 95. ME. wind CM. 245, 78.

*wīnlstre* sb. long straw. For OE. (Northumb.) \*windelstrē cf. OE. windel, ME. windel = 'basket', OE. windwian 'winnow' and Scott, 'Old Mortality' Chap. VII: bare, nothing but windlestraes, and sandy laverocks.

Note. *i* in the following words corresponds to Scand. *i* + nasal cons.

*kliþk* sb. lump of rock. Dan. *klinte*, ON. *klētr*, Norw. *klett*.

*spīyk* sb. chaffinch. Cf. Swed. *gulspink*, Norw. *gulspikke*, Dan. *spinke* = 'a kind of sparrow' (Molbech, Dial. Lex.) (See Björkman p. 255).

These two words are clearly of Danish and not of Norwegian origin. For Norw. *gulspikke* see Aasen p. 261—262.

§ 33. 5) OE. *e* has become *i* in Kendal in a few words. In Northumbrian *e* probably remained, even after the fronted consonants *ǰ*, *sc* (see Bülbring § 290, but cf. also § 296), but was raised to *i* in the ME. period before the thirteenth century, for CM. has such forms as *ȝit* and *kist* for Northumb. *ȝet* and *cest*. *i* here was probably wide, ME. *i* being wide before *p*, *s*, *n*, *t*, *f*, and *m* (HEES. 649).

#### Examples:

*ȝit* vb. get. Cf. Northumb. onȝeta.

*ȝit* adv. yet. Northumb. ȝet Cook 100, ME. yit CM. 2591, yett CM. 553.

*kliþk* vb. snatch away. Cf. ME. clekis Alex Sk. 282 = 'plucks', also cleke sb. Alex Sk. 2163.

*kīst* sb. chest. Northumb. cest, ME. kist CM. 21018 and 5617.

*stīdī* adj. steady. For OE. \*stedīȝ cf. OE. steding line, stede, staðol.

*stidl* vb. walk lazily or crookedly. ME. *stedill* = 'make stand still' Alex Sk. 3977. Halliwell *steddle*. For OE. \**stedelian* for \**staðolojan* cf. *stapol* and *stidi* above.

*wils* sb. willow. OE. *weliȝ*, ME. *wilwe*. Pr. P. 528.

Note. In *giðer* vb. gather and *tygiðer* adv. together OE. *æ* has become *i* via ME. *e* (cf. *gederes* Gaw. 421 and 777). This shows that *æ* had become *e* quite early in the ME. period, if it is not even older and hence the change *æ* < *e* is older than *e* < *i*. *Stidi* sb. anvil goes back to Scand. \**steði*, cf. ON. *steði*, Norw. *sted* Aasen p. 747. ME. *steði* CM. 23237. Stythy Cath. 365 *stidye* Lev. 97. 7.

§ 34. OE. *e* before *n* + cons., ME. *e* has become *i* in Kendal in the words *bipk* sb. bench and *striþkl* vb. sprinkle. It is highly probable that both these words are not native to the dialect but are borrowed from some other northern dialect. *e* + *n* generally remains in the Kendal dialect. *bipk* in all probability comes from a nominative \**benc* with gen. and dat. *benčes*, *benče* which would give ME. *benk* (see Bruce 7. 238) and \**benche*. Modern Kendal *benk* or *bipk*, *benf* (with simplification of *ntf* to *nf*). All three forms exist in the dialect, though possibly *benf* is a later borrowing from polite English. Unfortunately in *striþkl* we have no *ē* form in the modern dialect although such forms as *strenkelen* Pr. P. 479, *strenkild* Alex Sk. 3676, and *strenkling* CM. 28580, really exist in ME.

§ 35. In the words *diȝ* sb. noise, ME. *dinge* Cath. 100, *flȝ* vb. fling, ME. *flingen* Alis 1111, *hiȝ* vb. hang; *i* is generally believed to represent Scand. *e* (cf. ON. *dengia*, *flengia*, *hengia*), but Björkman (p. 207) thinks it highly improbable that *e* should have become *i* in ME., seeing that there are so few traces of it to be found. For *ding* he conjectures a Scand. \**dinga*, cf. OSwed. *diunga*

= \*dingwan. Murray (NED. see *fling*), likewise doubts the probability of the change *en* < *in*.

§ 36. OE. *y* was unrounded to *i* (f) in the ME. period and was widened to *ī* (f) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Ellis, EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) and has remained so in Kendal till the present day.

#### Examples:

*biznəs* sb. business. ME. *businessse* Pr. P. 37; cf. OE. *bysig*.

*brīg* sb. bridge. Cf. OE. *brycz*, ME. *brig*. CM. 8945.

*mītf* adv. much. OE. *mycel*, ME. *miche*. Alex Sk. 5602.

*plūstilt* sb. plough handle. OE. *stylte*.

*fīlf* sb. shelf. OE. *sčylf* (Bl. Homs 27), ME. *schelf* Pr. P. 448.

Note. In *kīnlīn* sb. fuel *ī* has its origin in Scand. *y*. Cf. OIc. *kyndill* = 'torch', OSwed. *kyndill messe* (Ihre) both derived from OE. *candel*, itself from Lat. *candela*. Cf. ME. *kindling* CM. 19389, Alex Sk. 3292.

OE. *ȳ* has become *ī* in *wīf* vb. wish, *þīml* sb. thimble.

§ 37. OE. *ǣ* (WGmc. *ā*) has become *ī* in the words *īvər* adv. ever, *īv(ə)rī* adj. every, *nīvər* adv. never, and *fīpərd* sb. shepherd; representing ONorthumbrian *ǣfre*, \**ǣferilc*. *nǣfre* and Anglian *scēp* (see § 87). This *ǣ* (f) became *ē* (f) in the ME. period and was raised to *ī* (f) before the sixteenth century, and then shortened to *i* (f) and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 38. OE. *ī* has become *ī* in Kendal in the words *fīftī* num. fifty, *fīftīn* num. fifteen, and *stīf* adj. stiff. Here *ī* was shortened to *i* (f) in the ME. period and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

#### § 39. Words of uncertain origin.

*fīdʒ* vb. fidget, *fīlkə* vb. laugh heartily, *jīlp* vb. yelp, *mīzl* vb. drizzle, *penīwīg* sb. small round cake (ME. *whig*



= whey), *piġin* sb. small wooden bowl with handle to it, *stīf* sb. potato-row, *swin* vb. make (ones way) as *swin̄in* ə wē *up*. *swindʒ* vb. singe, *twīdʒ* vb. pass the thumb or fingers over one another.

*tʃit̃i* sb. cat.

ē.

Kendal ē has the following origins.

§ 40. OE. *e* (ĕ) both with and without nasal combinations has in most cases remained short during the ME. period till the present day, in Kendal. In *slēd* sb. sledge from ME. *slēde*, OE. \**sleda*; ġ instead of ġə is due to early shortening probably arising from a compound in which sled was the first member.

#### Examples:

*ēbm* adv. straight, direct (e.g. *liuk ēbm jōndə*). Northumb.

efne Cook 45. *ēlār* sb. alder tree. OE. *ellarn*.

*fētʃ* vb. get ready, put in order for OE. \**fetlian*, ME.

*fetlen* (see Wall p. 79), cf. OE. *fetel* = 'belt, girdle'.

*jēst* sb. yeast. Northumb. \**gest*, ME. *jest*. Cath. 426.

*nēb* sb. (duck)bill. OE. *nebb*, ME. *neb*. Alex Sk. 807.

*slēd* sb. sledge, for OE. \**sleda*, ME. *slēde*. Pr. P. 458. Cf.

MDu. *slede*, *slide*, OHG. *slito*, ON. *sleðe*. (Stratm.-Brad. 555.)

*spēlk* sb. basket-rib. OE. *spele* = 'splint', ME. *spelke*. Pr. P. 468.

*streġ* adj. adv. straight. OE. *strec*, ME. *strek*. Prk. Cons. 2623.

*hwēdār* pron. which whether (e.g. *ēdār ən əm hwēdə ðu wīlt*)

Northumbrian *hweðer* Lind 56. ME. *qveþer* CM. 8733.

*hwēlp* sb. puppy. Northumb. *hwelp* Lind. 55, ME. *qvelpe* CM. 18645.

*hwēmʃ* vb. upset. ME. *quelm* CM. 24862, *whelmyn* Pr. P. 54.

Note. *hēdȝ* sb. hedge (OE. *heze* B. T. II 525) is in all probability a loanword from either polite English or a Midland dialect.

§ 41. *ē* in the following words represents a Scand. *e*:  
*dēg* vb. water. Norw. *degga* Aasen p. 103, ON. *døggua* =  
 \**degguja* = Prim. Norse \**dauggjan*.

*ēbm* sb. object. ON. *efni*, ME. *efne*. CM. 335.

*ēg on* vb. incite. ON. *eggia*, ME. *eggyn*. Pr. P. 136.

*eldin* sb. fuel. Norw. *elding* Aasen 132, ON. *elding*, ME.  
*eyldinge*. CM. 3164.

*fēl* sb. fell, hill. ON. *fell*, (Wall p. 99).

*kensbak* sb. 'mark by which anything can be recognised at a distance'. By popular etymology for \**kenspak*, cf. Norw. *kjennespak* Aasen 358, Swed. *kännspek*, cf. ON. *spakr* = 'wise' (see Björkman p. 220 and Wall p. 108).

*klēg* sb. gadfly. Norw. *klēgg* Aasen 363, ON. *kleggi* (Björkman p. 284).

*mēldār* sb. 'a quantity of corn to be ground'. Norw. *mel-*  
*der* Aasen p. 493. OIc. *meldr* (Björkman p. 284).

[*eg*] *skēl* sb. eggshell. ON. *skel*, ME. *skelle* York. Plays II, 65 (see Björkman 124).

*stēg* sb. gander. Norw. *stegg* Aasen p. 747, ON. *steggr*, ME. *steg*. Cath. 367, Lev. 53, 25.

§ 42. OE. *a* (J) and *æ* (I) became *e* (f) perhaps already in the OE. period (cf. the Mercian *e*-forms, where *e* = *ī* or *ī*, see Bülbring § 91). This was widened to *ē* (f) in the ME. period (see HES. § 650) and has remained so ever since.

#### Examples:

*bēk* sb. brook. OE. *bæc*, ME. *becc*. CM. Gött. 8946 (see Björkman p. 144).

*ēfter* prep. after. OE. *æfter* Lind. 2, ME. *etter* CM. 493.

*esp* sb. aspen. OE. *æspe*, ME. *espe*. Cath. 117.  
*ef* sb. ash(-tree). OE. *æsċ*, ME. *esche*. Cath. 117.  
*gem* sb. game. Cf. OE. *gæmnian*, ME. *game*. CM. 10564.  
*gev* vb. pret. gave. OE. *gæf*, ME. *gaf*. CM. 17136.  
*(kāt-)hek* sb. 'tailboard of a cart'. OE. *hæcc*, ME. *hek*.  
 Towne 126/305.

*heltar* sb. halter. OE. *hælfter*, ME. *helter*. Cath. 182.  
*hesp* sb. hasp. OE. *hæsp*, ME. *hespe*. Cath. 188.  
*hev* vb. have. OE. \**iċ hafa*, ME. *haf*. CM. 430 etc.  
*hezl* sb. hazel. OE. *hæsel*, ME. *hesyl*. Pr. P. 288.  
*jæt* sb. gate. Northumb. *ǵæt* Lind. 31, ME. *gate* Towne  
 53/40, CM. 1264, Cath. 425  
*sek* sb. sack. OE. *sæc*, ME. *sek*. CM. 4859.  
*skel* sb. scale. OE. *sceale*, ME. *scale*. Cath. 320.  
*weltar* vb. stagger about. Cf. OE. *wealtan*, MHG. *walzen*.  
*weltar* is for OE. \**wæltrian*, cf. ME. *weltrand* Bruce  
 III, 719.  
*wef* vb. wash. OE. *wascan*, ME. *wesche*. CM. 27547, also  
*wasch* CM. 15219.

Note. In *kæt* vb. cast ON. *a* has become *ē*. Cf. ON. *kasta*.

§ 43. OE. *e* + *n* + consonant has remained in  
 Kendal in the following words:

*bend* vb. bend. OE. *bendan*, ME. *bende*. Pr. P. 30.  
*bepk* sb. bench. (See however § 34.)  
*end* sb. end. OE. *ende*.  
*sēnd* vb. send. OE. *sendan*.

In *glent* vb. look up, and *mēns* sb. kindness, hospitality, *ē* is of  
 Scand. origin representing orig. *e*. For the former cf. ME. *glenten*,  
 Swed. *glänta* (Björkman 241), for the latter ME. *menske*, Trist. 2118,  
 ON. *menska* = 'humanity', OSwed. *mænſka* = 'goodness', ODan.  
*meniske*, *menske* 'kindness, goodwill' (Björkman 139.)

In *tent* sb. tent *ē* represents OFr. *e*, cf. OFr. *tente*.

§ 44. OE. *a* + nasal + consonant has become

ę in Kendal in a few words. In such positions *a* otherwise remains unaltered; e. g. *land* sb. 'land', *rank* adj. 'rank, close together', *tanz* sb. 'tongs'.

#### Examples:

*bilep* vb. belong. OE. \*belanzian, cf. *lanzian*. MDu. *belangen* = concern.

*fend* vb. provide for (anything). OE. *fandian*, ME. *to fande* = *conari, niti*. Cath. 122.

*þeþk* vb. thank. OE. (WS.) *þancian*, Northumb. *ðonciȝa*. Cook 198. ME. *thank* CM. 5302.

*ðen* adv. then. Northumb. *ðonne* Cook 195, ME. *þan* CM. 67, *þen* CM. 300.

§ 45. OE. (Northumb.) *ē* and *æ*. [ʰ (and ʰ)] were levelled under *ē* in the ME. period and shortened later to *ę*, which sound they still possess.

#### Examples:

##### I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *a*).

*blēðar* sb. bladder. Northumb. \**blēðer*, ME. *bleddyr*. Cath. 34.

*brēþ* sb. breath. Northumb. \**brēþ*, ME. *breep*. CM. Trin. 3573.

*nēðar* sb. neighbour. Northumb. *nēðgibur* Lind. 67, ME. *negbur* CM. 6479.

*wēpm* sb. weapon. Northumb. *wēpen* Lind. 94, ME. *wēpen* CM. 7172.

##### II. Northum. *æ* (WGmc. \**ai*—*i*).

*hēlp* sb. health. OE. \**hælp*, ME. *helthe*. Pr. P. 235.

§ 46. In *seþm* num. seven, *seþanti* num. seventy, and *aleþm* num. eleven, OE. *eo* was simplified to *e* in the ME. period. Cf. ME. *seȝen* CM. 508, *seȝenti* CM. 1486, and *elleȝen* CM. 4088.

§ 47. OE. *ā* has become *ę* in the word *ęks* vb. ask. Cf. *āsciȝa* Cook 13, ME. *ask* CM. 595. The change in this case is probably later than with *bęk* etc.



§ 48. In *gezlin* sb. gosling *ē* may represent either Scand. *æ* or OE. *e* shortened. Wall cfs. OIc. *gæslingr*. It is however quite as reasonable to derive it from a hypothetical OE. \**gēs-linȝ* (for \**gōs-linȝ* cf. *gōs*). Cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 63817 and 701. 8.

§ 49. *kef* sb. cowparsnip (*Heraclium spondylium*) in all probability goes back to a Northumb. \**cēsē* (WS. *cȳsē*) for Gmc. \**kunskiz* corresponding to Idg. \**ǵnt*-ki-s. \**ǵnt* is the Schwund-stufe to Idg. \**ǵenut*, \**ǵonat* seen in Gk. \**γόνυ* *γόνυτος* 'knee', Goth. *knuss-jan* from \**knussus* Idg. \**ǵnuttos*.

For Idg. tk = Gmc. \**sk* cf. Idg. \**dnt*-ko (Latin \**dents* Sk. \**ḍ-ḍonts*) with Gmc. \**tunskoz*, OE. *tūsc*, Mod. Engl. *tusk*. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

§ 50. Scand. *ei* in *kek* vb. 'tip up (a cart)' and *rens* vb. rinse, became *ē* (†), which form it usually takes in Kendal, (see § 53) before it was shortened to *e*. For these two words, cf. Norw. *keika* Aasen 548 and *reinska* 592, the latter of which comes directly from the Scandinavian and not through OFr. *rincer* as Polite English 'rinse' does (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 511).

### *ē*.

Kendal *ē* has the following origins:

§ 51. OE. *æ* + *ɝ*, *ā* + *ɝ*, *e* + *ɝ* have become *ē*. Here diphthongisation does not seem to have taken place as in most originally open syllables in ME. When *ɝ* did not follow, *ā* etc. usually becomes *iə*.

### Examples:

#### I. OE. *æ* + *ɝ*.

*dē* sb. day. Northumb. *dæȝ* Cook 36, ME. *dai* CM. 390.

*fēn* adj. glad. Cf. Northumb. *ȝefagen* Cook 78, ME. *fain* CM. 1387.

*hēl* sb. hail. OE. *hæȝl*, ME. hail. CM. 22692.

*tēl* sb. tail. OE. \**tæȝl*, ME. taylor. Cath. 377.

## II. OE. *æ* + *ȝ*.

*grē* adj. grey. OE. *ȝræȝ*, ME. *grai*. CM. 8288.

*hē* sb. hay. Northumb. *hēȝ* Cook 118, ME. *hai* CM. 3317.

*klē* sb. clay. OE. *clæȝ* B. T. I. 157, ME. *clai* CM. 402.

*hwē* sb. whey. OE. *hwæȝ*, ME. *whig*, *whay* Lev. 118. 46.

## III. OE. *e* + *ȝ*.

*rēn* sb. rain. Northumb. *reȝn* Cook 162, ME. *rain* CM. 1768.

*awē* adv. away. OE. *onwēȝ*, ME. *awai*. CM. 297.

Note. In *flēl* sb. flail *ē* represents OFr. *ae* for older *a* + *g*.

§ 52. In a few loanwords from Literary English of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, *ē* has supplanted older *ēȝ*, which would ultimately give rise to *ȝ*. Some of the other local dialects, apparently less, affected by the Literary English, keep a diphthong in all cases. Of these, the most important for our purpose is the dialect of Dent (Ellis's D. 31. 111, 7) which has words like *dial* and *bliez* (dale and blaze) where Kendal has *dēl* and *blēȝ* representing older *dæl* and \**blæasian*. *Wēstrāl* sb. vagabond is also a loanword from 18<sup>th</sup> century Literary English. The true dialect form appears in *wīȝst* vb. waste (cf. OFr. *vaster* *gvaster*).

Note. In *mēn* vb. mean from Northumb. \**mæna*, *ē* instead of normal *ȝ* is due to an 18<sup>th</sup> century borrowing from Literary English.

In *slē* vb. slay from OE. (Northumb.) *slāha*, \**slay* became *slæȝ* in ME. and was subsequently lengthened to *slæȝ* and raised to *slē*, probably in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. But perhaps *slē* may be simply a borrowing from Literary English. (I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld for this explanation of *slē*.)

## Examples:

I. OE. *a*, *æ*.

*blēr* vb. roar (of animals). OE. \**blarian*, ME. *blāren*, cf. MDu. *blaeren*.

*glēz* vb. glaze, make shine. OE. \**glasian*, cf. OE. *glas*, ME. *glas*. CM. 10093.

*rēðar* adv. rather. Northumb. *hraður* Cook 117, ME. *raþer* CM. 26566.

*snēk* sb. snake. OE. *snaca*, ME. *snake*. Pr. P. 461, Alis 5972.

II. Scand. *a*.

*dēzd* adj. dazed. Cf. ON. *dasaðr* C. and V. 96.

*mēzd* adj. confused. Cf. Norw. *masa* = 'be busy at any thing' 482. OIc. *masa* chatter, prattle, ME. (southern) *masedliche*. AR. 272.

Note. OFr. *a*, *ae*, and *ai* appear as *ē* in the words *ēdž* sb. age, *gē* adj. well dressed, shown fine, *rēdž* sb. rage, and *tſēn* sb. chain.

§ 53. Scand. *ei* and *øy* have become *ē* in Kendal except where shortening has taken place, as in *kēk* and *rēns* (see § 50). Both these diphthongs probably became *ē* as early as the 16<sup>th</sup> century. There is only one case of *ē* representing older *øy*.

## Examples:

*blēk* adj. golden yellow (of butter). ON. *bleikr*, ME. *bleike*. Hav. 470.

*bētīn* sb. food by the way. ON. *beit*, ME. *baite*. CM. 16931.

*fļē* vb. scare. ON. *fleyia*.

*grēn* sb. prong of a hay fork. ON. *græin*, ME. *gren*. Alis 654.

*grēdlī* adj. proper, decent, honest, etc. ON. *greiða*.

*lēk* vb. play. ON. *leika*.

*lēt* vb. seek. ON. *leita*.

*skētf* sb. 'badly or untidily dressed person'. Cf. ON. *skeika* = 'go astray'.

*slēk* vb. smear. ON. *slæikia*.

*slēr* vb. walk slowly. Cf. ON. *slīor* for \**slær*.

*snēp* vb. snub check, cut short. Cf. ON. *snøypa*, ME. *snaip*.

*wēk* adj. weak. Cf. ON. *veikr*, ME. *weyke*. Pr. P. 520.

æ.

§ 54. Kendal æ has the following origins.

ME. *i* from OE. *e* etc. + Scand. *i* has become æ before *r* in Kendal by metathesis, which probably took place before the 14<sup>th</sup> century. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century we get three forms from the above mentioned *e* and *i*, viz. — *i* (ɪ), *ē* (ē), and *ȳ* (ȳ) the first of which has given Kendal æ, the second Kendal *a*, and the third Kendal *ȳ*.

The first of these, *i* probably became *ē* (ē) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, whereas the 16<sup>th</sup> century *e* had by then developed into *æ* (æ). In the 18<sup>th</sup> century this *ē* passed into æ (æ) by the intermediate stage of *ȳ*, which is heard occasionally even now, in the word *mæri* adj. merry. This sound I take to be Ellis's *e*<sup>o</sup> (see E. E. Pron. V. pp. 80\* and 721).

Examples:

*bærd* sb. bird. Northumb. *bridd* (late).

*gærn* vb. complain, grin. OE. *grinnian*, ME. *grennen*.

*gæsl* sb. gristle. OE. *gristel*, ME. *girstelle*. Cath. 157. gristle  
Lev. 147. 81.

*kæræn* vb. christen. OE. *cristnian*, ME. *crysten*.

Note. In *dæri* sb. dirt æ represents Scand. *i*, cf. ON. *dritr*, ME. *drit*, MDu. *drijt*. *færl* vb. slide represents a Scand. \**skrilla*. Cf. Swed. Dial. *skrilla* (Wall 119).

§ 55. ME. *i* from OE. *e*, *i*, *y*, and also from Scand. *y* has become æ in Kendal before *r*. This



*i* (ɪ) was widened and lowered to *ɛ* (ē) in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and was treated in the same manner as *i* from metathesis.

### Examples:

#### I. OE. *e*, *i* + *r*.

*bærk* sb. birch. OE. *beorc*, ME. *birk*. Cath. 32.

*færst* adj. first. OE. *fyrest*, ME. *first*. CM. 8.

*smærk* vb. smirk. OE. (WS.) *smearcian* B. T. IV. 887, Northumb. \**smerciȝa*, ME. *smirken* (Cath. 356, quoted from Stratmann-Bradley).

#### II. OE. *y*.

*bærler* sb. 'waiter at a sheep-clipping'. OE. *byrle*, *byrele*, ME. *brillare*. Pr. P. 51. Cf. *beran*.

*stær* vb. stir. OE. *styrian*, ME. *stir*. CM. 4662.

*tjærn* sb. churn (for older \**kærn*). OE. *cyren*, ME. *kyrne*. Cath. 204.

*wærk* vb. work. Northumb. *wyrca* Lind. 99, ME. *wirk* CM. 1753.

Note. *hærd up* vb. hoard up probably comes from OE. \**hyrdian*, Gmc. \**hurdjan*, cf. *ȝylden* and *gold* (Bålbring § 164, Anm. 1). *gærþ* sb. girth, is probably of Scand. origin. The OE. form *ȝyrd* has *d* (hence ME. *gürd*). There is a ME. *girthe* in Pr. P. 190 which is from a Scand. source, (cf. ON. *gjörþ* and *gerþ*) from which our word is descended (Björkman p. 182). In *bær* sb. whirr, bang, etc. *æ* represents WScand. *y*. Cf. ON. *byrr*, Norw. *byr* (Aasen 94) = favourable wind. ODan. *bær* fair wind, ME. *byr* Towne 3/371 = rush birr Alex Sk. 711, *bir* CM. 24866 breeze (Björkman p. 205).

§ 56. In *ðer* pron. 'those' we have ME. *þir*, *þer* from ON. *þeir*. *gært* adj. 'great' from *ȝrēat*, ME. *grēt* owes its form to early shortening to \**grēt* previous to metathesis. \**Grēt* would become \**girt*. In *kærliu* sb. curlew *æ* represents ME. *o* (corlieu) from OFr. *ou* (*courlieu*). The origin of *hærpl* vb. limp is uncertain.

*e.*

§ 57. Kendal *e* (which only occurs after *r*) has the following origins.

ME. *e* from OE. and OFr. *e* and ON. *y* has become *e* after *r* in a few words. *e* (ċ) here probably remained till the 17<sup>th</sup> century, passing into *ə* (ġ) in the 18<sup>th</sup> and being in all probability raised to *e* (1r) in the early 19<sup>th</sup>.

## Examples:

I. OE. *e*.

*brek* vb. break. Northumb. *breca* Lind. 12, ME. *brek* CM. 872.

*stretf* vb. strut. OE. *streccan*, ME. *strek*. CM. 940.

*trenl* sb. 'wheel of wheel-barrow'. OE. *trendel*, ME. *trendyl* Pr. P. 502 from \**trindan*, \**trand*, \**trundon*. See Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 666.

II. OFr. *e*.

*dres* vb. dress. OFr. *dresser*, ME. *dressen*.

*pres* vb. press, persuade. OFr. *presser*.

*trēml* vb. tremble. OFr. *trembler*.

III. Scand. *y*.

*prest* vb. thrust. Sc. *prysta*, ME. *threst*. CM. 22683.

§ 58. ME. *i* from OE. *i* (*ie*) has become *e* in Kendal after *r* in a few words. Here *i* (f) was probably lowered to *e* (ċ) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, passing into *ə* later.

## Examples:

*brēm* sb. brim. OE. *brim* = 'surge', ME. *brym*, *brim* 'margin of lake' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 77).

*brēmstn* sb. brimstone. OE. \**brinstan*, ME. *brinstan*. CM. 12842.

*grenstŋ* sb. grindstone for OE. \*grind-stān. Cf. OE. grindel = 'gnashing', ME. grindstone. Cath. 165. grynestone Lev. 168. 18.

*redl* sb. riddle for OE. \*hriddel. Cf. hridder WW. 141. 12. *tʃiz-rɛm* 'case used in making cheese'. OE. rima, ME. rim. Pr. P. 434.

Note. *e* in *prent* vb. print corresponds to ME. *i*, OFr. *ei* (empreinter).

### § 59. Words of uncertain origin.

*brekɪn-ketl* sb. 'kettle used for boiling milk in cheesemaking'.

*redstɪk* sb. 'stake to which cattle are fastened in the stall'.

#### a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 60. OE. *a* both with and without the nasal combinations has remained *a* (ɶ). In the case of the combinations *m*, *n* + cons. lengthening has never taken place, at least in this dialect. Scand. and OFr. *a* underwent a similar fate. Even in the words which have *ɔ* (ɶ) and *ɔ* (ɶ) in Polite English, the Kendal forms have *a*, which goes back to those *æ*-forms which existed by the side of *ɔ* in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (see Ellis EE. Pron. IV, pp. 1001—1018). Cf. *want*, *hant*. In a few words *æ* has remained short, where it would otherwise have become *ɪə* owing to the forms used being taken either 1) from the short ME. genitives and datives of *l*- and *r*-stems, as *ladl* sb. ladle. Cf. ME. hlādles: OE. hlādel. *faðer* sb. father, ME. fader, OE. fæder, or 2) from the compounds as *fam* sb. shame, cf. *famfræst* adj. shame-faced, ME. shamfasst.

Note. In *ask* sb. newt, *halidæ* sb. holiday, and *swap* vb. exchange. OE. *ā* was shortened already in the ME. period (cf. ME. halidai and swāppen [from swāp]). In *fat* adj. fat, *last* vb. last,

*mad* adj. mad, *ratf* vb. eructate, Northumb. æ (I†) was retracted and shortened to *a* (J†) in the ME. period (see Morsbach, ME. Gram. § 66). In a few words Northumb. *o* and *y* became ME. *e* and were levelled under OFr. and Scand. *e* which became æ (I) before *r* in the 17th century and remained as such during the 18th becoming *a* (J) in the 19th. (E.g. *warld* sb. world, *wasn* vb. grow worse, *parlif* adj. dangerous, *sarə* vb. serve, feed (animals), *skart* adj. with the skin knocked off, *tarn* sb. tarn, ME. *terne* (Allit. Poems Morris B. 1041), OIc. *tiörn*, Norw. *tjörn*, *tjödñ*, *war* vb. waste, cf. ON. *veria*, *wardes* sb. weekdays ON. *hverr*.)

### Examples:

*arə* sb. arrow. OE. *earǵ*.

*as-buərd* sb. 'box for keeping ashes in' for \**ask-buərd*  
Northumb. *asca* Cook 12, ME. *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841,  
*aske* Pr. P. 443.

*batf* sb. batch. OE. \**bæcc*, ME. *bacche*. Pr. P. 21. Cf.  
Swed. *bak*.

*daft* vb. stun, for OE. \**daftlian*, ME. \**daftelen*.

*daft* adj. foolish. OE. *ǵedæft*, ME. *deft*. Pr. P. 116.

*falə* adj. fallow. OE. *fealo*, ME. *falou*. CM. 1265.

*hag* vb. cut, for OE. \**haccian*. ME. *hacken*, *hakken*. Pr.  
P. 221. Cf. MDu., MLG., MHG. *hacken*.

*hagl* vb. bungle spoil, for ME. \**hackelen*. Cf. Du. *hackelen*  
= mangle stammer.

*laf* vb. laugh. Northumb. *hlæhha* Cook 115.

*lafter* sb. laughter. OE. *hleahtor*.

*lafter* sb. brood for OE. \**leahtor*. Cf. *lečzan* (see Wall 109).

*mēalark* sb. mealchest. OE. *earc*.

*parək* sb. paddock. OE. *pearruc*, ME. *parrok*. Pr. P. 884.

*ratn* sb. rat. OE. *rætt*, ME. *raton*. Cath. 300.

*snaf* vb. act queerly. ME. *snaffle* Lev., ODu. *snabel* (Hexham),  
MDu. *snavel* = 'horses' muzzle. Cf. NHG. *Schnabel*.  
Also Engl. *sniff*.



*stak* sb. stack. OE. \*stacc, cf. Swed. *stack*, ON. *stakkr*; is probably related to *styuk* = OE. \*stōcc. The Ablaut relationship is Idg. \*stoghno: \*stōghno. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

*ſaða* sb. shadow. OE. *sċeadu*, ME. *schade*. CM. 20883.

*þak* sb. thatch. OE. *þaca*.

*walf* adj. tasteless, saltless. Cf. Lonsdale walla-ish Peacock 91. ME. *walhwe* Pr. P. 515.

*æmakeli* adv. partly. Cf. Northumb. *gemæcca* Cook 88, OE. *gemæc*, ME. *makly* Pr. P. 322.

§ 61. In the words given below *a* is of Scandinavian origin.

*adl* vb. earn. ME. *addlenn* (Orm), ON. *þðlask*.

*asl-tiup* sb. molar tooth. ME. *axyl-toothe* Cath. Dan. *axeltand* (see Björkman 200).

*blaðer* vb. chatter. ON. *blaðra*.

*brakn* sb. bracken, fern. ME. *brakyn* WW. 644. 17, *brake* Pr. P. 47. Cf. Swed. *bräken*, ON. *berkni* = \*brukni (NED. I. 1044). Björkman thinks it may be cognate with Swed. dial. *brake* = reed, *brakel* ugly bushes, nettles, thistles etc. (see p. 232).

*gab* sb. gab garrulity. ME. *gabbyn* (vb.) Pr. P. 183, cf. ON. *gabb* = mockery, *gabbas* vb. mock. Perhaps this word is native (Björkman p. 246).

*gadflr* sb. gadfly. ME. *gad* Cath. 147, Pr. P. 184, Lev. 7. 30. Cf. ON. *gaddr*, Norw. *gadd*. Aasen 204.

*havør-trjød* sb. oatcake. ME. *havyr* Cath. 179, ON. *hafri*, Dan. *havre*, OLG. *haboro* (cited by Wall — see Björkman 213).

*kafl* vb. entangle. Cf. Norw. *kavla* Aasen 107, *kavla* sb. cylinder *ib*.

*rag* sb. hoarfrost. Swed. dial. *raggja* mist seamist, Dan. *rog*, *raag* small rain (Wall p. 114).

*saklās* adj. innocent. ON. *saklauss*, Norw. *saklaus* (Aasen).  
*staker* vb. stagger. ME. *stakeryn* Pr. P. 471, ON. *stakkra*.

Note. *bask* vb. bask. ME. *baske* (Palgrave) *basken* (Gawaine) according to Skeat. (Etym. Dict. see *bask*) is from ON. \**baðask* or perhaps \**bakask*. Björkman however (pp. 136 and 202) derives it from Scand. \**baska* shown in Norw. *baska* = 'splash in water' (Aasen 43) and NE. dial. *bask* = 'beat severely' (see EDD. I. 177).

§ 62. In the following words *a* is of OFr. origin.

*alækə* vb. vinegar.

*badžər* sb. small corndealer. OFr. *bladier* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 47).

*frap* vb. flutter. OFr. *frapper*.

*karən* sb. carrion. OFr. *caroigne*.

*sakstŋ* sb. sexton.

*tart* sb. tart.

Note. In the words *brat* = apron, *krag* sb. crag, *las* sb. lass, *plad* sb. plaid, *a* is of Celtic origin.

§ 63. OE. *a* before *m*, *n* + the stops *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal, even where Polite English has now *ā* from 16<sup>th</sup> century *au*.

#### Examples:

*bylstap* sb. dragonfly. Cf. OE. *stingan*.

*gandrŋ* sb. gander (rare). OE. *zan(d)ra*.

*hanl* sb. handle.

*kraml* vb. crawl. ME. *crampelen*, *crampe* Pr. P. 100, OE. *crampiht*.

*raŋ* adj. wrong. OE. *wrong*, ME. *wrang*. Iw. 3134.

*raŋk* adj. close together. OE. *ranc*, cf. *rinc*. ME. *rank* 16040.

*ŋyway* sb. bootlace. Northumb. *þwong* Cook 197.

*wanŋkl* adj. weak, lax, flabby. OE. *wancol*.

Note. In *ayz* sb. 'awn of barley' *a* represents orig. Scand. *a*. Cf. ON. *qgn* gen. *agnar*. For *hayk* sb. hank cf. ME. *hank* tie up.

CM. 16044, Swed. *hanka*. *taŋ* is also of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tange* 'spit'. The etymology of *raŋl bōk* = 'piece of wood from which chain is suspended in the chimney for pots etc.' is uncertain Wall cfs. Dan. dial. *raan* (p. 115). In *antæz* conj. 'in case' *a* represents a byform \**anters* by the side of the usual ME. *aunters* CM. 454 (from OFr. *aventure*). *hant* vb. haunt and *ramp* vb. trample represent OFr. *hanter* and *ramper* ME. *hanten* Plowman's Crede 771, *rampand* CM. 7104 'ramping, climbing'.

### § 64. Words of uncertain origin.

*bad* adj. bad.

*dʒanək* adj. honest.

*fratʃ* vb. quarrel.

*danət* sb. neerdoweel.

*klam* vb. starve.

*lagiŋ* sb. stave of a cask.

*laʃkōm* sb. large comb. Cf. Mid.-Yks. *lash* = 'comb out'.

*laləp* sb. long, tiresome journey after anything.

*maʃl* sb. act foolishly.

*saŋtər* vb. saunter.

*slaʃ* vb. clip a hedge.

*taglʃt* sb. scamp, scoundrel.

*ʃats* sb. small potatoes.

*wamp* sb. wasp.

### *ā*.

§ 65. Kendal *ā* is probably in most cases a development from older *ǣ*, itself coming from 16 *e* or ME. *au*. In the case of *hwār* adv. where; ME. *ā* (CM. 1243 *quār*) seems to have persisted till the present day. *gā* vb. 'go' and *hwā* pron. who (cf. Northumb. *ʒaað* Cook 92 and *hwā* Cook 19), seem also to have kept *ā* throughout. In *spār* vb. spare we may have quite late lengthening of *a* before *r*. In the words *dāb* vb. 'daub', *sās* vb. *scold* and *dʒāndis*

sb. jaundice, an older  $\bar{e}$  (j) sound has been unrounded and raised to  $\bar{a}$  (j+).

OE.  $e + r$  in a few words has become  $\bar{a} + r$  in Kendal, through 16<sup>th</sup> c.  $\bar{e}$  17<sup>th</sup> c.  $\bar{e}$  and 18<sup>th</sup> c.  $\bar{a}$ . OFr.  $e + r$  has developed in precisely the same manner.

### Examples:

#### I. OE. $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{a} + \bar{r}$ .

$\bar{a}$  vb. owe. Northumb.  $\bar{a}\bar{z}a$  Cook 6, ME.  $\bar{a}gh$  CM. 1168.

$\bar{a}n$  adj. own. Northumb.  $\bar{a}zen$ , ME.  $\bar{a}ghen$ . CM. 124.

$\bar{d}r\bar{a}$  vb. draw. Northumb.  $\bar{d}r\bar{a}za$  Cook 41, ME. draw CM. 222.

$\bar{h}\bar{a}$  in *kathā* sb. haw-thorn. OE.  $\bar{h}azu$ , ME.  $\bar{h}ag$ . CM. 9886.

$\bar{n}\bar{a}$  vb. gnaw. Northumb.  $\bar{z}na\bar{z}a$ , ME.  $gn\bar{a}ghe$ . Hamp. Ps.

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$\bar{s}\bar{a}$  sb. saw. OE.  $\bar{s}azu$ , ME.  $\bar{s}agh$ . CM. 27376.

#### II. OE. $a + h$ .

$\bar{s}\bar{a}$  vb. pret. saw. Northumb.  $\bar{s}aeh$  Cook 169, ME.  $\bar{s}\bar{a}gh$  CM. 886,  $\bar{s}au\bar{z}$  Horn 125, 167.

#### III. OE. $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{a} + w$ .

$\bar{b}l\bar{a}$  vb. blow. Northumb.  $inbl\bar{a}wa$  Lind. 57.

$\bar{k}r\bar{a}$  sb. crow. OE.  $\bar{c}r\bar{a}we$  B. T. I, 169.

$\bar{k}k\bar{k}-\bar{k}r\bar{a}$  sb. cock-crow. Cf. OE.  $\bar{c}r\bar{a}wan$ , B. T. I, 169.

$\bar{m}\bar{a}$  vb. mow. OE.  $\bar{m}\bar{a}wan$ .

$\bar{n}\bar{a}$  vb. know. OE.  $\bar{c}n\bar{a}wan$ .

$\bar{r}\bar{a}$  sb. row. OE.  $\bar{r}\bar{a}w$  and  $\bar{r}\bar{a}w$ .

$\bar{t}\bar{a}z$  *tästjks* 'pieces of bark used for tying twig of a broom together'. Cf. OE.  $\bar{z}et\bar{a}we$ .

$\bar{p}r\bar{a}$  vb. throw. Northumb.  $*\bar{p}r\bar{a}wa$  WS.  $\bar{p}r\bar{a}wan$ .

§ 66. Scand.  $\acute{a}$  appears as  $\bar{a}$  in the following words:

$\bar{l}\bar{a}$  adj. low. ON. *lág*, ME.  $\bar{l}agh$ . CM. 18166.



*wām* vb. roll about. ME. *wamlin* 'feel sick', 'nauseo'  
Pr. P. 515. Cf. Swed. dial. *våmla* = 'belch', Dan.  
*vamle* vb. 'nauseate loathe' (see Wall p. 126).

§ 67. OE. *a* + *l* + *d* appears as *a* in

*āld* adj. old. Northumb. *āld* Cook 8, ME. *āld* CM. 117.

*hald* sb. hold. See *həd* § 83.

*fald* sb. yard. OE. *fal(o)d*, sheep-fold B. T. I, 270.

*kāld* adj. cold. Northumb. *cāld* Cook 27, ME. *cald* CM. 3563.

Note. OFr. *ā* has become *a* in *kām* adj. calm, and *pām* sb. 'palm' (of hand), *krāl* vb. crawl represents Dan. *kravle*, ON. *krafla* vb. 'paw'.

§ 68. OE. *e* + *r* has become *a* in

*fāðer* adv. further.

*hārd* vb. pret. heard. Northumb. *herde* Cook 114.

*hāp* sb. hearth.

*lār* vb. learn. Northumb. *leornīza* Cook 131.

*tār* sb. tar. OE. *teoro*, *teru*, ME. *terre*. Pr. P. 489.

§ 69. Words of uncertain origin:

*drāp* vb. drawl.

*flāt* vb. coax, flatter.

*māndər* vb. maunder.

*māpmənt* sb. nonsense.

*trāp* vb. 'wander, trapes'.

*u.*

Kendal *u* has the following origins.

§ 70. 1) OE., Scand. and Celtic *u* and also OFr. *ou* have remained short in Kendal in all positions even before the combinations *m*, *n* + consonant, where we would expect *yu* from ME. *u*. In such cases *u* is due to the fact that the forms in question are either borrowed from compounds, wh. of necessity had a short vowel in

the first member, or are simply formed by analogy. OE. *u* was probably the high-back-narrow-round (ɪ) (see HES. § 412). In the ME. period both wide and narrow *u* existed side by side (HES. § 661). The Kendal wide form (\*ɪ) is no doubt of ME. date, the underrounding taking place about the 17<sup>th</sup> century (HES. § 793).

### Examples:

OE. *u*.

*byta* sb. butter. OE. butere.

*kum* vb. come. OE. cuman.

*mud.* sb. mud. ME. mud Pr. P. 347, cf. MLG. *modde*, *mudde*. In all probability native.

Note. *styt* vb. stutter (ME. *stotin* Pr. P. 477 'titubo' *stute* Palsgr. *stutte* Cath. 376) is probably native although no OE. forms are known. It is the Schwund-stufe to an *iu*, *au*, *u*, grade and has cognates in OIc. *stauta* = 'push', *stytta* = 'shorten' from \**stutjan*, MHG. *stogen* (*stiez*).

§ 71. 2) Scand. *u* appears as *u* in the following words:

*bul* sb. bull. ME. bull CM. 10386. Cf. Dan. *bul*, ON. *buli*.

*bulk* sb. bulk. Cf. ON. *bulk* = 'heap', ODan. *bulk* = 'flaw in a vessel' (see Björkman p. 231).

*bur* sb. bure. ME. bure Cath. 48, bur Pr. P. 516. Cf. Swed. *burre*, Dan. *borre*.

*gust* sb. gust. ME. gust. Cf. Ic. *gustr* (cf. *gjosa*), Swed. Dial. *gust* = 'flash from an oven' (Rietz) (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 249).

*myl* sb. dust (from peats).

Note. *Hul* in *pigul* 'pigsty' is probably of Scandinavian origin, no OE. forms being known although there is an OLG. (bi)-hullian. It is the same word as ME. *hule* sb. 'hut sheiter' Rel. I, 224, *hul* Lev. 185, 19. Cf. ON. *hylja*, ODan. *hulle* (see Björkman p. 243). *Buſ* sb. bush is probably of Scand. origin or perhaps Latin origin, cf. ME. *busk* CM. 3743, Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*. Björkman p. 187.

§ 72. 3) OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* have become *y* in Kendal in the words

*hʏt* sb. hut. Cf. OFr. *hotte* from OHG. *hutta*.

*kʏpl* sb. couple. ME. *couple*, OFr. *couple*, *cople*.

*mʏni* sb. money. ME. *monie*, OFr. *monio*.

*supə* sb. supper. ME. *soper* Fl. and Bl. 23, *super* Hav. 1762, OFr. *super*.

Note. *y* in the words *fʏn* sb. fun, *krʏdz* sb. curds, *rʏb* vb. rub, *pʏt* vb. put, is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. OIr. *foun* = delight (Skeat p. 223), OIr. *cruth* (Skeat p. 114), Gael *rub*, Gael *put* (Skeat p. 480).

§ 73. 4) OE. *u* before nasal + cons. has remained in Kendal in the words

*bʏn(d)* p. p. bound. OE. *ʒebunden*.

*grʏnd* sb. ground. OE. *ʒrund*.

*pʏnd* sb. pound. OE. *pund*.

*tʏml* vb. tumble. Cf. ME. *tomblyng* = juggling CM. Trin. MS. 13195, *tumbel* = dance CM. 13140.

Note. *lʏmp* sb. lump, is perhaps native. Cf. ODu. *lompe* rag tatter. But cf. Norw. *lump* Aasen p. 461, Swed. *lump* Rietz also Norw. *lopputt*, Ic. *loppinn*.

In *bʏnf* sb. bunch, we have probably Scand. *u* before *n* + *k*. Cf. ME. *bunke* Deb. Soul and Body, Vernon MS. Ic. *bunke* pile, heap Norw. *bunke* 'heap' (Aasen p. 90), Swed. dial. *bunke* (Rietz).

§ 74. 5) OE. *y* has become *y* in Kendal in the words *fʏpn* sb. cowshed and *wʏrm* sb. worm. Here *y* (f) became *u* (l) in the ME. period (HES. § 662) via the intermediate stage of (f). This *u* was widened to *y* in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Note. In *krʏtf* sb. crutch *y* answers to *i* in OE. *crice* (see B. T.). In this case *y* rests upon a ME. form with *ü* which is Southern or Midland and hence *krʏtf* is a borrowing, but an old one. The form *cryce* is a by-form, corresponding to *crice* and therefore does not represent OE. *y* from *\*u-i*.

§ 75. 6) ME. *ȝ* from OE. *o* and *ō* has become *y* in Kendal in a few words.

In the 13<sup>th</sup> century this *o* (j) was overrounded to *ō* (j) which became *u* (i) in the 16<sup>th</sup> and was shortened and widened to *y* (i) in the following century.

### Examples:

I. OE. *o* except before *r* + cons. < *y*.

*frub* sb. shrub. OE. *scrobscīr* AS. Chron. 1094, also *scrobbesbyriȝ* AS. Chron. 1016, ME. *scrob*.

*ſufl* sb. shovel. OE. *sceof(o)l*.

*ſyt* vb. shoot. OE. *scotian* B. T. IV, 889, ME. *schotien* Prk. Cons.

*ybm* sb. oven. OE. *ofan* WW. 201, ME. *ovene* Pr. P. 372, *oven* CM. 2926.

II. OE. *o* before *rd*, *rþ*, *rs* < *y*.

*dyst* vb. pret. 'durst'. OE. *dorsta*, ME. *durst*. CM. 1820.

*wyrd* sb. word. Northumb. word Cook 213.

*wyrþ* sb. worth. Northumb. *worð*, ME. *worth*. CM. 1739.

*wyset* sb. worsted (derived from the place-name Worsted, cf. OE. *Wrðestede* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. IV. Charter 785, see Skeat, Etym. Dict.).

III. OE. *ō* < *y*.

*byd* sb. blood. OE. *blōd*.

*bruder* sb. brother. OE. *brōðer*.

*gud* adj. good. OE. *ȝōd*.

*muder* sb. mother. OE. *mōðor*.

*munþ* sb. month. OE. *mōnaþ*.

*ruðer* sb. rudder. OE. *rōþor*.

*ænuf* adv. enough. OE. *ȝenōȝ*.

§ 76. 7) OE. *u* has become *y* in Kendal in a few words. Here the shortening dates from about the 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century.



## Examples:

*dyk* sb. duck. OE. *dūce*, ME. *dooke*. Pr. P. 125.

*dyv* sb. dove. OE. \**dūfa* in *dūfe-doppa* = 'pelicanus'. Cf. OS. *dūva*, Goth. *-dubo*, ME. *dove*. CM. 1895. *duu* CM. 10778, *dove* Pr. P. 128.

*hylot* sb. owl. For \**ulet* cf. OE. *ule*.

*kud* vb. pret. could. Northumb. *cūð* Cook 33, ME. *cuth* CM. 2009.

*suk(in)* vb. deceive, cheat. OE. *sūcan*, ME. *sūken*.

*tysl* vb. tussle. Cf. ME. *to-tūsen*, LG. *tuseln* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 682). MHG. *erzūsen*, OHG. *zirzūson*.

*ðu* pron. thou (unstressed form of *ðyu*). OE. *pū*.

## § 77. Words of uncertain origin:

*bump garṇ* sb. a coarse woollen garn.

*plyk* sb. 'lungs etc. of sheep used for cat's meat'.

*slutʃ* sb. slutch.

*wymʃ* sb. auger.

*o*.

§ 78. Kendal *o* (ʃ) only occurs in the two words *ko* vb. come and *wino* vb. winnow, which usually appear as *kum* and *winy*.

*o*.

Kendal *o* has the following origins.

§ 79. OE. *o*, Scand. *o*, and OFr. *o* have remained *o* in Kendal in close syllables except before *l* + cons. and *r* + cons.

## Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

*broþ* sb. broth, soup. OE. *broþ*, ME. *brothe*. Pr. P. 53.

*dokn* sb. dock (plant). OE. *docce*, ME. *dockan*. Cath. 103 (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 175).

*foks* sb. fox. OE. *fox*, ME. *fox*. CM. 7151.

*glōp* vb. stare. Cf. ME. *gloppend* 'frightened, dazzled'. CM. 1288 also *glope* 'surprise' Townl. 174/264. Cf. MDu. *gleopen*, OFris. *glup*, Norw. *glopa* 'gape' *gluppa* 'gape stare' Aasen p. 2289 and ON. *glūpna*. Most probably native.

*hog* sb. sheep. ME. *hoge* Alex. Sk. 4278, *hog* CSc. 66, *hogrel* Lev. 55, 38, *hogger* 'breeder of sheep' CM. Gott. MS. 1501.

*holīn* sb. holly. OE. *holezn*, ME. *holyn*. Cath. 187.

*jok* sb. yoke. Northumb. *ȝeoc* Cook 91, ME. *yock* CM. 21267.

*lōpəd* adj. congealed (of cream and blood). ME. *lopren*, *lopred* Ps. CXVIII. 70, *lopird* Prk. Cons. 489.

*oppn* vb. open. Northumb. *ȝeopniȝa* Cook 93, ME. *oppen* CM. 1337, *open* CM. 1760.

§ 80. II. Scand. *o* appears as *ɔ* in

*lōpn* pp. of *laup*, leap. ME. *lopen* Gaw. 1413, CM. 18302.

*klēk-hēn* sb. sitting-hen. Cf. ME. *cleken* = 'hatch', NE. Dial. *cleck* and *tletš* (Wright, Windhill § 73), cf. ON. *klekja*, *klakti*, Goth. *niuklahs*, Norw. *klekkja*. Aasen p. 363. *klēk* probably represents \**klak* (Wall p. 93/94). Björkman thinks that the forms in *tš* represent native words with *ēē* \**cleccan* (see p. 146).

*kōlēp* sb. slice of bacon. ME. *colloppe* Pr. P. 88. Cf. OSwed. *kollops* (see Stratmann-Bradley).

*slōkpn* vb. slake the thirst. ME. *slockens* CM. 18360, *slokyn* Townl. 138/677. Cf. ON. *slockna*, Norw. *slokna*. Aasen 706.

§ 81. III. OFr. *o* appears as *ɔ* in *bōnī* adj. pretty, *kōk* sb. cock, *prōmīs* vb. promise. In *botf* vb. mend patch *ɔ* goes back to ME. *o* from OFr. *ou* (*bocchen* : *boucher*). In *pōdīf*

sb. porridge we have probably a ME. shortening of the OFr. *o* in *pōtage*, *ordər* sb. order is in all probability a borrowing from Polite English. The real Kendal form would be *ʊrdər*.

§ 82. OE. *o* + *r* + cons. seems to have had two developments in Kendal.

1. to *ūə* where *ø* < ME. *ø*.
2. to *ɔ* where *ø* has remained short.

The former development appears where in OE. *d* followed *r*, the latter where *n* followed. However it is possible that the second case is simply a borrowing from Polite English for a phrase exists *təmyərn æt nɪt* to-morrow night. The Furness and Cartmel dialects have *uu* according to Ellis, e. g. *kuurn* (see EE. Pron. V. on D. 31, VIIb p. 629). This is said to be old-fashioned. I have seen in specimens of another Westmoreland dialect the form '*būərn*' spelt *booarn*.

#### Examples:

#### IV. OE. *o* + *r* *n* < *ɔ*.

*börn* adj. born.

*hörn* sb. horn. Northumb. horn Cook 117, ME. horn CM. 6709.

*körn* sb. corn. Northumb. corn Cook 30, ME. corn CM. 2148.

*mörnɪn* sb. morning. Cf. Northumb. *morȝen* Cook 145, ME. morning.

Note. In *storkn* vb. congeal we have Scand. *o*, cf. ON. *storkna*, Norw. *storkna*. Aasen 747 (Wall p. 119). *Lörd* sb. lord is borrowed from Polite English. The true Kendal form would be *\*lörd* (cf. Ellis V. 761 *glenfarquhar 'leerd'*). In *sorɪ* adj. sorry *ɔ* represents a ME. shortening of *ō* from OE. *ā*. This is likewise borrowed from Polite English.

§ 83. OE. *a* in *hædnli* adv. continually from *\*hāldenliē* became *au* in the 16<sup>th</sup> century passing into *ə* in the

17<sup>th</sup> through the intermediate stages of *jġ* and *ġġ*. *Hōd* vb. hold instead of \**hāld* is due to analogy with this *hōdŋġ*. A substantive *hāld* 'hold' from an OE. \**hāld* actually occurs — though often supplanted by *hōd*.

§ 84. OE. *o* in *fōðer* sb. fodder, and *sōft* adj. soft was shortened to *ō* in the ME. period, remained such in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.) and has undergone no further change.

*o* in *tōf* adj. tough, and *trōf* sb. trough probably goes back to a ME. form with *ō* (ġ). OE. *tōh* must have become \**tō<sup>u</sup>χ* (tj)χ in the 13<sup>th</sup> century but there was probably a derivative from it \**tōχ*. About the 15<sup>th</sup> century there must have been a \**tūχ* from \**tō<sup>u</sup>χ* which gave rise to 16<sup>th</sup> century *tauχ* and *tau* quoted by Smith (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 906). Kendal *tōf* is to be traced back to 16<sup>th</sup> century, \**tōf* from ME. *tōχ*.

§ 85. In *bog* sb. bog and *bogġ* sb. ghost *o* is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. for *bog* OIrish *bocc*, for *bogġ* Welsh *bwg* = 'goblin', *bwgwl* 'threat', *bygylu* 'threaten', Gael. *bocan* spectre (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 81. 'bug-bear').

#### § 86. Words of uncertain origin.

*skrōg* sb. bushy spot, scrub. Björkman p. 132, Wall p. 118.

#### i.

§ 87. Kendal *i* only occurs in the words *ibmġn*, *klin*, *fip* and a few others, which latter sometimes appear with *ġ* (f) (see § 14) Northumb. *æ* and *ē* (ġ and [ġ]) both became *ē* in the ME. period and this *ē* was subsequently narrowed and then raised to *i* about the 15<sup>th</sup> century, shortening probably taking place in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. *fip* sb. sheep comes from Anglian *sċēp* rather from Northumb. *sċīp* (Bülbring § 154) which would become \**faiip* in Kendal.



## Examples:

*ibm̃n* sb. evening. Northumb. *ēfern* Lind., ME. *ēuening* CM. 6385.

*klin* adj. clean. Northumb. *clāene*, ME. *clēne*.

## ī.

Kendal *ī* has the following origins.

§ 88. OE. *e* in open syllables in two words *wil* adv. well and *etw̃n* adv. prep. 'between' has become *ī* instead of *īə*. This *e* was lengthened to *ē* (f) in the ME. period (cf. Morsbach § 64 under 'fakultative Dehnung') and was probably so in the Dialect of the Cursor Mundi (see Hupe p. 136\*). It was narrowed and raised to *ī* between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries and was certainly *ī* by the 16<sup>th</sup> (cf. *bitw̃n* Ellis III, 881). In *bīz̃n* sb. besom we probably have a ME. open syllable (see Luick § 539) *bēseme* which was treated in the same way as in the two cases above (cf. *bīsem* Miège, Ellis IV, 1003).

§ 89. OE. *eo* (f) in *frīz* vb. freeze was monophthongized to *ē* (f) (HES. § 642) in the ME. period and became *ī* later along with *ē* from older *ē*. Northumb. *æ* in *gīs* sb. geese, *grīn* adj. green, was unrounded to *ē* in the ME. period and subsequently treated in the same way as *ē* from older *ē*. *Tīm* vb. 'make empty, pour out' which Wall regards as probably native, is perhaps of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tōma* = 'make empty' from *tōmr* = 'empty'. The OE. *tōm* means 'free from' for which cf. OS. *tōmā(g)* 'frei von', OHG. *zuomig* = 'vacans', and the senses of ME. *tēmen* and ON. *tōmr* agree so much better than *tēmen* and OE. *tōm* that there can be little doubt of their Scand. origin (see Björkman p. 256).

§ 90. Northumb. *ēȝ* (from older \**ēoȝ* and \**ēaȝ*) appears as *ȝ* in Kendal. This *ēȝ* became *ē* ([*ɛ*]) in the ME. period (but cf. Hupe p. 142\* who believes that *ei* in CM. was wide) and was subsequently raised to *ȝ*, the sound it now possesses.

*Sti* sb. ladder has for its nearest cognate OE. *stiz*, which would in all probability give Kendal \**stai*. Wright (Windh. § 94, 158) derives this word, and also *skrīk* (cf. OSwed. *skrīka*) and *tīl* sb. 'tile' from original *ȝ*. It is, however, more likely that *sti* and *tīl* go back to ME. \**stē*, \**tēl* in which *ē* would naturally become *ȝ* in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (see also Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 568 on *sneak*).

#### Examples:

- drȝ* adj. 'tedious long'. Northumb. *drēȝe*, ME. *drēȝe*. Alex. 2091.  
*flȝ* sb. fly. Northumb. *flēȝe* (Dur. Bk.), ME. *flei*. CM. 5989.  
*ȝ* sb. eye. Northumb. *ego* Lind. 23, ME. *ei* CM. 4078.  
*ȝ* vb. lie 'mentiri'. Northumb. \**lēȝa*, ME. *lei*. CM. 689.

§ 91. Northumb. *e* + *ht* has become *ȝ* in Kendal. The old Northumb. *e* was probably lengthened after loss of *h* to *ē* ([*ɛ*]) about the 14<sup>th</sup> century and was raised to *ȝ* in the 16<sup>th</sup>. The Cursor Mundi, however, has *i* ([*f*]) + *ght*, e. g. light 293, night 390, right 1618, sight 184, ie 'half long open *i*', according to Hupe § 72. This would undergo lengthening before the 16<sup>th</sup> century and give Kendal \**ai*, which is unknown in words coming from Northumb. *e* + *ht*.

#### Examples:

- flit* sb. flight. Northumb. \**flēht*, cf. ME. *flight* CM. 9215.  
*fritȝ* vb. frighten. Cf. Northumb. *fyrhto* Lind. 31.  
*lit* sb. light. Northumb. *lēht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. *light* CM. 293.

*līt* adj. light. Northumb. *leht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 1781.

*nīt* sb. night. Northumb. *\*neht*, cf. ME. night CM. 390.

*rīt* adj. right. Northumb. *reht* Lind. 74, cf. ME. right CM. 1618.

*hwīl-rīt* sb. wheelright. OE. *\*hwēlwyrhta*, ME. *whelwryght*. Cath. 415.

*sīt* sb. sight. Northumb. *\*ȝeseht*, ME. *sight*. CM. 184.

Note. *tait* for *\*tīt* is a borrowing from Polite English. Cf. ME. *tīht* beside *pīht*. Although no OE. form is known it is probably native. ON. *þēttir* (= *\*þihta* R) is cognate but our word can not be borrowed from it.

§ 92. Northumb. *æ* (ɪ) and *ē* (ɛ) (see Lind. Dur. Rit. p. 32) were both levelled under *ē*, in the ME. period in the forerunners of the Kendal dialect, seeing that it makes no distinction between ME. *ē* and *ē̄* (see Luick § 200) treating them indifferently as *i*, *ī*, *ē̄*, and *ē̄̄*. This *ē* (ɛ) was raised to *ī* (ɪ) in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and has remained so ever since in these cases. The shortenings to *i*, e. g. *klin* adj. 'clean', *ibmīn* sb. 'evening', date from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the widening of *i* to *ī* taking place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (cf. Ellis, EE. Pron. IV, 1001 ff.). Where we now have *e* as in *bleḋer* sb. bladder, *neḋer* sb. neighbour, the shortening probably took place in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Morsb. § 60).

Note. OE. *ē* in *brīd* vb. breed, *kīp* vb. keep has become *ī* in Kendal. *Fūtiȝz* sb. pl. footprints is probably formed from *fīt*.

### Examples:

I. Northumb. *æ* (= Gmc. *ai-i*).

*brīd* sb. breadth. WS. *brædo*, Northumb. *\*brædo*, ME. *brēde*. Pr. P. 49.

*rīp* sb. wreath. Northumb. *\*wræp*, ME. *wreath*. Lev. 21, 323.

II. Northumb. *ē* (WGm. *ā*).

*dēd* sb. deed. Northumb. *dēd* Lind. 17, ME. *dēd* CM. 1107.

*mīdē* sb. meadow. Northumb. \**mēdu*, ME. *medu*. CM. 4562.

*nīd* sb. needle. Northumb. *nēdle* Lind. 67, ME. *nēdle* Pr. P. 3512.

*rīd* vb. read. Northumb. *rēda* Lind. 74, ME. *rede* CM. 597.

§ 93. Scand. *ei* in *rīdēn* adj. 'peevish, cross' (cf. ON. *reiðr* = angry) became *ē* in the ME. period and was subsequently narrowed and raised to *i*. Its usual development is to *ē*. In *dī* vb. die, ME. *dēzen* we may have Scand. *ey* ME. *eȝ*, or perhaps native \**ēa*. Cf. \**dēaȝan*, Northumb. \**dēȝa* for Gmc. \**daujan* (see Luick § 166) which would certainly become ME. \**dēzen*, 16<sup>th</sup> century \**dī*.

*a*.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 94. ME. *e* after *r* from OE. *æ* and *i* has become *a*, in the words *rast* vb. rest. Northumb. *ræsta* Cook 161, ME. *rest* CM. 1079 and *ranf* sb. burly thickset man, cf. OE. *rinc*, ME. *renk* Gaw. 303. *a* in *rad* adj. red, and *frand* sb. friend represents possibly ME. *ē* from older *ēa*, *ēo*. In all these cases *e* probably remained till after the 17<sup>th</sup> century and became *ə* (ʌ) in the 18<sup>th</sup>, being narrowed to *a* (ʌ) during the 19<sup>th</sup>.

§ 95. ME. *ū* from OE. *ū* and *u* has passed into *a* in the words *kad* could, *šad* should, *masl* sb. mussel (cf. *mūscle* Alex. Sk. 5469). In the first two cases, the unrounding is due to secondary stress. OE. *ȳ* and *ȳ* seem to have become *ū* ME. period in a few words such as *šatlkok* sb. shuttlecock, *kaslep* sb. rennet bag, cf. OE. *ēȳs-*



lybb. The more usual development of OE. *y* is to *i* (see § 35). Here *y* (f) must have become *u* (f) at some time in the ME. period and then have been later widened and unrounded (see HES. § 798). In *rad up* vb. tidy we probably have Scand. *y* cf. Norw. *rydja* Aasen 621 (Olc. *hryðia*, see Wall § 115). OFr. *o* has become *a* via *\*u*, in *bakl* sb. good condition, e.g. *i gud bakl fər wark*.

ō.

Kendal *ō* has the following origins.

§ 96. OE. and OFr. *ā* before *l* + consonant remained *ā* (j†) until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when they were diphthongized into *au* (Ellis EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) which become *ō* (j) in the 18<sup>th</sup> century through the intermediate stages of j† and j†. This *ō* was subsequently raised to j†, its present sound.

### Examples:

OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant.

*bōk* sb. rafter. Cf. OE. *bālc*, ME. *balke*. CM. 1671,  
*hōf* sb. half. Northumb. *hālf* Cook 110, ME. *half* CM. 973.  
*kō* vb. call. WS. *ceallian*, Northumb. *\*cālīga*, ME. *cal(l)*.  
*smō* adj. small. Cf. OE. *smæl* = narrow, ME. *pl. smalu*.

The change of sense here is due to Scand. influence.  
*sōt* sb. salt. Northumb. *salt* Cook 168, ME. *salt* CM. 2855.

*sōv* sb. salve (for sheep). Cf. WS. *sealf*, Northumb. *\*sālf*, ME. *salve*. CM. 27383.

*stōk* sb. stalk. Northumb. *stālca*, ME. *stalke*. CM. (Fairf.) 8036, Pr. P. 472. Cf. ME. *stale* = stalk, OE. *stæl*, *stēl*, Du. *steel*.

*wōk* vb. walk. Northumb. \**wālca*, WS. *wealcan*, ME. *walke*.  
CM. 1784.

Note. *ō* in *bō* sb. ball and *skōd* vb. scald represents OFr. *ā* before *l*, cf. OFr. *balle* (cf. OHG. *palla palli*), ME. *balle* Pr. P. 21, OFr. *eschauder*, \**escalder*, ME. *scaldyn* Pr. P. 442.

§ 97. Kendal *ō* in a few words is the result of a late borrowing from Polite English. Perhaps it dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Older borrowing would give rise to *ūā*.

#### Examples:

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>fō</i> sb. foe.       | <i>hōlī</i> adj. holy. |
| <i>fōm</i> sb. foam.     | <i>lōf</i> sb. loaf.   |
| <i>gōst</i> sb. ghost.   | <i>lōm</i> sb. loam.   |
| <i>strōk</i> vb. stroke. |                        |

§ 98. OE. medial *ōw* seems to have become *ō* in Kendal, whereas final *ōw* has become *au*. In the former case it has undergone practically no change until its lowering to *ō* (j-) in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Luick § 114). In the latter case *ōw* probably became ME. *ou* (j) not *ow* (j).

#### Examples are:

*fō* vb. flow.  
*grō* vb. grow.

Note. In *fō* vb. shew, *ō* represents Northumb. *a*, cf. *sceawiȝa* Cook 166. In *dōn* sb. dawn cf. ME. *dawening* and *lō* sb. law, older *ā* has undergone rounding to *ō*, if these be not mere late loanwords. Very old people actually use forms like *dān*, *lā*, which have otherwise died out.

§ 99. Scand. *ou* has become Kendal *ō* in the word *gōm* sb. goodsense. Here ME. *ou* was j), not jf or else we should get \**gaum*, which is unknown in the dialect. Cf. ON. *goumr*, ME. *goum* (see Björkman p. 70).

## § 100. Words of uncertain origin:

*bōl* vb. roar (of cattle).

\**fōtər* vb. thrash (barley etc.) now quite obsolete.

*krōk* vb. die (of animals).

*iu.*

Kendal *iu* has the following origins.

§ 101. OE. *eo* + *w* was monophthongized to *eu* in the ME. period. This *eu* passed into *y* (ɨ) in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, undergoing diphthongisation in the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (see Ellis EE. Pron. I, p. 164, 166, 171, III, p. 796, HES. § 693).

## Examples:

*briu* vb. brew. OE. brēowan.

*kliu* sb. clew. OE. cliwen and clēowe.

*riu* vb. rue. OE. hrēowan, ME. rēwe. Hav. 967.

*siu* vb. sew. OE. sēowan.

*triu* adj. true. OE. zetrēowe.

§ 102. OE. *ō* before the stops *t*, *d*, *k* and nasals *m*, *n* and when final with no consonant following, has become *iu* in Kendal and also *ɨə* (§ 38). In Northern ME., *ō* (ɨ) and OFr. *u* (f) had probably the same sound (see Luick, Unters. § 119) perhaps ɨ\* as in Modern Swedish, which sound must have retained its peculiar character throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Luick § 119) and was only diphthongized about a century ago. The mixed sound still exists in *kynjiur*, udder owing to the fact that 'j' hindered diphthongisation. There is another conjecture mentioned by Luick, who thinks that *ō* may have been overrounded to *ō<sup>u</sup>* (ɨ\*) giving 16<sup>th</sup> century *ū*. This *ū* would give *yu* in Kendal from older *au*.

Sweet (HES. § 693) gives *f†* as the northern form of *ō* in the ME. period adding that OFr. *f†* was levelled under it. In some cases this *iu* itself has passed into *īə* (§ 138) both forms being preserved, e. g. *kriuk* *krīək* sb. crook, *liuk* *līək* vb. look.

#### Examples:

*bīuk* sb. book. OE. *bōc*.

*diū* vb. do. OE. *dōn*.

*kīuk* sb. cook. OE. *cōc*.

*kriuk* sb. crook. OE. \**crōc*, cf. Du. *croec*, *croc* = curl, ON. *krókr* hook.

*liuk* vb. look. OE. *lōcian*.

*tiūþ* sb. tooth. OE. *tōþ*.

*eniū* adj. enough. OE. *genōȝ*, ME. *inoghe*.

Note. In *riut* sb. root *iu* most probably Scand. *ō*, cf. ON. *rōt*.

§ 103. OFr. *ū* has become *iu* in the words *bliū* adj. blue, *stiū* vb. stew.

Note. *iū* in *friūt* represents OFr. *ūi*.

§ 104. In *jiur* sb. udder (usually *kū·jiur*) we have Scand. *u*. Cf. ON. *iugr*, Norw. *juver*, *jur*. Aasen 337. Swed. *jufver*.

*eu*.

§ 105. Kendal *eu* corresponds to ME. *ēu*, OE. *ēow*, and occurs in the preterites *neū* knew, *þreū* threw and in the verb *tfeū* chew. The usual development of ME. *ēu* is to *iu* (§ 101) which diphthong the above words often have in studied speech. This *eu* is probably a survival from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

*yu*.

Kendal *yu* has the following origins.

§ 106. OE. *ō* has become *yu* in Kendal except before the stops *t*, *d*, *k*, nasals *m*, *n* and in final positions, where it has become *iu*.



In some words we get *yu* for *ju* by analogy as in *myun* sb. moon, *blyum* sb. bloom, for \**miun*, \**blium*, and vice versa *ju* for *yu* as in *tiuþ* for \**tyuþ*.

§ 107. In the obsolete form *spaun* sb. spoon (see Ellis V 559) — now supplanted by *spyun*, we have *au* representing OE. *ō*, of which change this is practically the only example. If it be not borrowed from some other dialect, it points to the fact, that this Kendal dialect in its earlier stages had diphthongisation. Hitherto I have considered every *yu* sound from OE. *ō* or *u*, to date from about the 17<sup>th</sup> century and be the usual development of the 16<sup>th</sup> century *u*. Levins makes no distinction between this word and other words which go back to OE. *ō*, as boote 178, 23 ff., spoone 168, 3 and goose 222, 18. Now the Catholicon has *bute*, *guse* etc., but *spoyñ* = *cochiar* *spone* (A.) *moyne*, *soyñ* vbc. *hastely*. This evidently points to a difference of pronunciation in the two types.

In such words as *byus*, *gyus*, *ryuf*, diphthongisation to *au* in all probability never took place, OE. *ō* simply become ME. *ō* (f), which passed by the 16<sup>th</sup> century into *u* (11) and was subsequently diphthongized and widened to *yu* (11).

### Examples:

I. OE. *ō*, Gmc. *ō*, *a* + nasal + cons.

*byus* sb. cowstall. OE. *bosiȝ*, *bosȝ* B. T. I, 117, ME. *boose* Lev. 222, 17, *booc*, *boos* Pr. P. 41.

*fyut* sb. foot. OE. *fōt*.

*hyuf* sb. hoof. OE. *hōf*, ME. *hūfe*. Prk. Cons. 4179.

*lyum* sb. loom. OE. *lōma*, ME. *loome*. Pr. P. 312.

*skyl* sb. school. OE. *scōl* (OFr.), ME. *scole*.

*smquð* adj. smooth. OE. *unsmōpe* WW. 350, 29. Cf.

*smēðe* = \**smōði* — ME. *smōthe* Pr. P. 46.

*stȳl* sb. stool. OE. *stōl*, ME. stool. Pr. P. 476.

*fyū* sb. shoe. Northumb. *seeō* Cook 166, ME. *seō* CM. 12823.

II. OE. *ō* = Gmc. *ǣ*, WGmc. *ō* before nasals.

*mȳun* sb. moon. Northumb. *mōna* Cook 143, ME. *mōn* CM. 388.

III. ON. *ō*.

*blȳum* sb. bloom. ME. *blōm* CM. 9328.

§ 108. OE. *ōȝ* medially has become *yu* in Kendal, whereas finally it has become *ȳf* (see § 74). The words *bȳu* sb. bough, *plȳu* sb. plough, are formed from the oblique cases *bōȝe*, *plōȝe*. This *ō* + *ȝ* became *uχ* (fc) in the ME. period, the consonant *χ* being lost in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (cf. Luick § 114). 16<sup>th</sup> century *ū* here was treated in the same manner as *ū* from OE. *ō*.

#### Examples:

*bȳu* sb. bough. OE. *bōȝe* dat, ME. bogh. CM. 4466.  
bough CM. 4721.

*plȳu* sb. plough. OE. *plōȝe*.

*syūn* sb. woon. OE. \**swōȝne*, cf. *swōȝen*, ME. *suun*. CM. 11722.

§ 109. OE. *u* + *ȝ* in *syū* sb. sow appears as *yu* in Kendal. This *u* + *ȝ* became *uwe* in the ME. period giving rise to *ū* in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Note. *drȳun* vb. drown, ME. *drūnen* is probably from Scand. \**družna* not OE. *druncnian* (see Björkman p. 176).

§ 110. OE. *u* + *l* + cons. has become *yu* in a few words, by lengthening of *ū* and loss of *l*. The lengthening probably dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

## Examples:

*pyu* vb. pull. OE. pullian, ME. pullyn. Pr. P. 416.

*fyudə* sb. shoulder. OE. sculdor, MR. sculder. CM. 27931.  
schuldre CM. 18416.

*wyu* sb. wool. OE. wulle, ME. wol. CM. 111102.

Note. In *jēt styup* sb. gatepost Scand. *o* + *l* has become *yu*.  
Cf. ON. *stolpi*, ME. *stulpe* 'post'.

§ 111. OE. *u* as *a* rule appears in Kendal as *yu*, although in a few cases it has become *au*. Here, perhaps the *au* forms are the older in the dialect, if they be not borrowed from some other dialect more archaic in its phonology. In the dialect of Dent, a small shut in village to the SW. of Kendal every OE. *u* has become *au*. The following words in Kendal always have *au*: *haund* vb. hound, *kauj* sb. hornless cow, *klaud* sb. cloud, *laus* sb. louse, *mauþ* sb. mouth.

If then we have *au* in a few words, which cannot well be borrowed from Polite English, every OE. *u* must have been diphthongized to *au* at some time or other. According to Gill (see Ellis IV, 1249) the change  $\bar{e} < ai$  took place earlier in the north than elsewhere. If this be true of  $\bar{e}$ , why should it not hold good with regard to  $\bar{u}$ ? We should get accordingly OE.  $\bar{u} < 15^{\text{th}}$  century *au*  $< 16^{\text{th}}$  century *au*. Here the first element may have been raised from  $\bar{u}$  to  $\bar{i}$  giving *yu*  $\bar{i}$  — which is practically the sound it has to-day.

## Examples:

*bryu* sb. brow, forehead. OE. brū, ME. brues n. pl.  
CM. 8079.

*dyuk* vb. dive. OE. \*dūcan, ME. doukand. Alex. 4091,  
duked pp. CM. 23203.

*drūuzi* adj. drowsy. OE. \**drūsiz* cf. *drūsan*, *drūsian* B. T.

I, 215, also *dreosan*. No ME. forms of this word are known (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 181).

*fūumət* sb. polecat. OE. *fūlmart*, ME. *fūlmart*. Miracle

Plays 8, ed. by Mariott Basle. *fulmart* Pr. P. 182.

*klyut* vb. patch. OE. *zeclūtian*, ME. *cloutyn*. Pr. P. 84.

*mūs* sb. mouse. OE. *mūs*, ME. *mūs*. Hom. I, 53.

*syuk* vb. suck. OE. *sūcan*, ME. *suken*. Pr. P.

*þyūm* sb. thumb. OE. *þūma*, ME. *thumb*. CM. 21244.

*ðyu* pron. thou (stressed form). OE. *þū*, ME. *þu*. CM. 8971.

*abūun* adv. above. OE. *abūfan*, ME. *abouven*. CM. 12207.

Note. In *sprūut* vb. *sprout* *yu* represents the 16<sup>th</sup> century *ū* of Polite English. The word is of Frisian origin, cf. OFris. *sprūta*. Scand. *ū* has become *yu* in *kūuər* vb. cower, cf. ON. *kūga*, Dan. *kue* (see Björkman p. 216). OFr. *ou* has become *yu* in *dūut* sb. and vb. doubt.

#### *au.*

Kendal *au* has the following origins.

§ 112. OE. *ū* has become *au* in Kendal in a few words instead of developing into *yu* (see § 111).

Examples are:

*haund* sb. hound.

*kauī* sb. hornless cow. OE. \**cūiz*.

*klaud* sb. cloud.

*laus* sb. louse.

*mauþ* sb. mouth.

§ 113. In *dau* vb. prosper, OE. medial *u* has become *au*. Its usual development is to *yu*, e. g. *syu* OE. *sugu*, ME. *sūwe*. \**Byul* sb. 'handle to a pail', and \**fūul* sb. fowl (OE. \**buʒol*, *fuzol*) are unknown in Kendal — the place of the latter being taken by *bərd* or *hən*. *Gaun* sb. gown, from Celtic *u* (cf. Welsh *gwn*, Irish *gunn*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 241) is no doubt a borrowing from Polite English.



In *aul* sb. awl and *þau* vb. thaw, representing OE. *āwle* and *pāwian*, *au* instead of *ā* is due to 16<sup>th</sup> century borrowing from Polite English (cf. 17<sup>th</sup> century *āl* Ellis IV, p. 1003 from 16<sup>th</sup> century \**aul*).

*laund* adj. calm, windless, has probably nothing to do with Dan. *luun* (see Björkman p. 250), but comes rather from a hypothetical OE. \**lúnd*, ME. *lünd*, for which cf. OE. *linde*, limetree, *lipe* soft, gentle, OIc. *lindr* *bónd*, OHG. *lindwurm* snake, OE. *linnan* 'cease' all representing Gmc. \**lin*, \**linð*, Idg. \**len*, \**lent*. Cf. Lat. *len-tus* pliant, Lith. *lentà* plank, Greek *ἐλάτη* pine-tree for \**ἐλγτᾶ* (see Noreen, *Abriß* p. 137, Kluge, *Etym. Wb.* s. 'Linde').

§ 114. OE. *ōht* became *auht* in the ME. period. (Cf. Luick § 92 and Anglia XVI 453 f.) *χ* was probably lost after the 16<sup>th</sup> century (cf. *fauht* Ellis III, 890). *Raut* perhaps represents \**wrōhte* not *worhte*.

#### Examples:

*aut* sb. anything. Northumb. *ōht* Cook 153.  
*baut* vb. pret. bought. Northumb. *bóte* Cook 26.  
*braut* vb. pret. brought. Northumb. *bróhte* Cook 24.  
*dauf̥er* sb. daughter. Northumb. *dóhter* Cook 41.  
*naut* sb. nothing. Northumb. *nóht* Cook 147.  
*raut* vb. pret. wrought. Cf. Northumb. *worhte* Cook 218.  
*þaut* vb. pret. thought. Northumb. *ðóhte* Cook 192.

§ 115. OE. *o* + *l* + cons. was lengthened to *ō* in the OE. period (Bülbring § 285) and became *au* in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (cf. Ellis III, 881 ff. *gauld*, *bauld* etc.). Where *l* has been retained in these words it is probably due to the influence of Polite English.

#### Examples:

*baulstə* sb. bolster. Northumb. *bolstar* Lind. 11.  
*baut* sb. bolt. Northumb. \**bolt*, WS. *bolt*.

*gauld* sb. gold. Northumb. gold Cook 107.

*maud* sb. mould, earth. Northumb. \*molde, WS. molde.

*staun* pp. stōlen. OE. ȝestōlen.

*þrefauld* sb. threshold. OE. þerscōld (where old = \*wold)

B. T. IV, 1056, ME. thresche walde Cath. 385.

Note. In *saudȝa* sb. soldier *au* represents OFr. *o* + *l*. *Baul* sb. bowl is from OFr. *boule*. *Bauld* adj. bold, instead of *bāld* is 16<sup>th</sup> century borrowing from Polite English (see § 67).

§ 116. OE. *ow* appears as *au* in Kendal in the words *rau* vb. row (boat), and *stau* vb. stow away; OE. *rōwan* and *stōwian*. In these cases the verbs were derived from nouns in which *ow* was final, cf. OE. \**rōw*, *stōw* (see § 98).

§ 117. OE. *ōȝ* medially has become *au* in *bau* sb. bow, *flaun* pp. flown, OE. *boȝa*, *floȝen*. *Lau* sb. flame represents Scand. *og*. Cf. ON. *logi* sb. flame, OSwed. *lugh*, *loghi*, *flau* adj. wild (of weather) is perhaps of Scand. origin, but its etymology is uncertain.

§ 118. Scand. *ou* in most cases has become Kendal *au* via ME. *au* or *ou* (ȝī or ȝī). In one case it became ME. *ou* (ȝī), Kendal *ō*, e. g. *gōm* sb. goodsense (§ 99).

#### Examples:

*daulȝ* adj. melancholy sad, gloomy. ON. *daufliȝr*, Norw. *dauvleg*. Aasen 201.

*gauk* sb. simpleton. ON. *gaukr*, Norw. *gauk*. Aasen 211.

Cf. OE. ȝēac.

*jaul* vb. howl. ME. ȝaulen (Gawaine), cf. ON. *gaula*, Norw. *gaula*. Aasen 221.

*kaup* vb. exchange (rare). ME. *coupe* Hav. 1800, cf. ON. *kaupr* (Björkman p. 170).

§ 119. *Vau* vb. vow and *kraun* vb. crown are borrowed from Polite English. *Kruun* sb. fiveshilling piece, is also a borrowing but is much older than the other two.

## § 120. Words of uncertain origin:

*daup* sb. hooded crow.

*skrau* sb. noise, uproar.

*haustrau* adv. topsy-turvy.

*skraudli* adv. huddled up topsy-turvy.

*stauænlī* adj. small cramped (of places).

*tfaup* sb. rose haw.

*ai.*

Kendal *ai* has the following origins.

§ 121. OE., Scand., and OFr. *ī* have in all cases become *ai* in Kendal. In the northern dialects diphthongisation must have taken place already early in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and *æi* become *ai* early in the 17<sup>th</sup>, for Gill in 1620 remarks that “(*ai*) proi (*æi*) Borealiū est: vt in (*faier*) pro (*fæir*) ignis” (Ellis IV 1249) which shows that the change from *æi* to *ai* is older in the north than elsewhere.

## Examples:

I. OE. *ī*.

*aidl* adj. idle. Northumb. *idel* Lind. 57, ME. *idel* CM. 5866.

*baid* vb. bide, wait. Northumb. *bida* Lind. 9, ME. *bide* CM. 955.

*daik* sb. dike, ditch. Northumb. *dīc* Lind. 18, ME. *dike* CM. Fairf. 20986, CM. 9899.

*gaivæsom* adj. ravenous. OE. \**gīfresom*, cf. *gīfre*.

*said* sb. side. Northumb. *side* Lind. 78, ME. *side* CM. 459.

*saik* sb. small ditch. Northumb. \**sīc*, WS. *sīc*.

This word is in all probability native though it is impossible to show by sound changes that it does not come from ON. *sīk* (see Wall, p. 138\*\*).

*swain* sb. pig. Northumb. *swīn* Lind. 82, ME. *swine* pl. CM. 4711.

*hwail* adj. until. Northumb. *ðe hvile ðe* Lind. 56, ME. *qvils* CM. 1948, *qvilum* CM. 73.

## II. Scand. *ī*.

*sail* sb. vb. sieve, strain(er). Swed. dial. *sīla* strain filter, Norw. *sīla*, cf. OHG. *sīhan* strain (Wall 119).

*skraik* vb. cry, scream. Cf. Swed. *skrika*.

*þraiv* vb. thrive. ME. *thrive* CM. 12139. Cf. ON. *þrifa-sk*.

The etymology of *glaim* vb. shine is uncertain. Rietz gives a Swed. dialect word *glim* = splendour. *Raiv* vb. tear comes from OFr. *river*, itself from ON. *rifa*.

§ 122. III. OE. *ī* + *ɜ* (Northumb. *io*) has become *ai* in Kendal, although some believe that the ME. *ī* obtained from older *i* + *ɜ* remained as such through the 16<sup>th</sup> century and consequently would be *ī* to-day. Unfortunately the only word in Kendal which has *ī* and can be traced to an OE. *i* + *ɜ* form most probably comes from ME. *ei*, e. g. *sti* sb. ladder, ME. *stei* which is for older \**stēoȝe*, Northumb. \**stēȝ*- (§ 90).

Where now we have *ai*, there must have been *ī* in the ME. period.

## Examples:

*nain* num. nine. Northumb. *nīone* Lind. 67.

*tail* sb. tile. Northumb. \**tiola*, ME. *tile*. CM. 1533.

*taid* sb. tithe. Northumb. \**tioȝoð*, ME. *tithe*. CM. Trin. 3818.

§ 123. IV. OE. *ī* before *l* + *d* has become *ai* in Kendal. It was lengthened to *ī* in the ME. period (Morsbach § 112, 1) and was diphthongized to *ai* at the same time as OE. *ī*. Unfortunately there are but two examples of this development in the dialect, *maild* adj. mild, and *waild* adj. wild. \**Tfaild* from OE. *ēild* is unknown, its place being taken by *barn*.



§ 124. OE. and Scand. *ȳ* were unrounded to *ɪ* in the ME. period, and have hence given rise to *ai* in this dialect, exactly as OE. *ɪ* has done.

#### V. Examples:

*faier* sb. fire. Northumb. *fȳr* Lind. 31.

*haid* sb. skin, hide. OE. *hȳd*.

*haiv* sb. hive. OE. *hȳf*, ME. *hȳve*. Cath. 187.

*kai* sb. pl. cows. OE. *cȳ*, ME. *kij*. CM. 4564.

VI. OE. *ȳ*, ME. *ȳ*, *ɪ* has become *ai* in

*bai* vb. buy. Cf. ME. *byȳest*, *byȳeð*.

*rai* sb. rye. Cf. *rie* Pr. P. 433.

#### VII. Scand. *ȳ*.

*skai* sb. sky. ON. *ský*.

§ 125. OFr. *ie* has become *ai* in the words *traï* vb. try, and *hwaïet* adj. quiet.

OFr. *i* has become *ai* in *straiv* vb. strive.

§ 126. Words of uncertain origin:

*paibl* sb. porridge stick (see Wall p. 124).

*oi.*

§ 127. This diphthong does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. It usually represents ANorm. *oi*, as in *boil* vb. boil, *dȳoi* sb. joy, etc. The etymology of the words *loiter* vb. loiter, and *moïdər* vb. trouble, perplex, is unknown.

*ei.*

Kendal *ei* has the following origins:

§ 128. Northumb. final *æȳ* appears as *ei* in *kei* sb. key. Cf. *caezum* Dur. Rit. 595: Here *æȳ* became *ei* ([f]) in the ME. period and was subsequently raised to [ɪ], its present sound.

§ 129. Northumb. \**e*ɟ in \**tē*ɟa has become *ei* in the word *nek-tēi* sb. necktie. The ME. form was probably \**tei* which remained through the 16<sup>th</sup> century giving Modern Kendal *tei*.

§ 130. *Lēi* sb. scythe corresponds to ON. *le*, Dan. *le*.

*īə*.

Kendal *īə* has the following origins:

§ 131. Northern ME. \**ā*, from OE. *a* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ā*, has become *īə* in the Kendal dialect.

When this *ā* (ɹ) developed from the older back vowels *a*, *ā* (ɹ, ɹ) is uncertain, but was in all probability coeval with the rounding of OE. *ā* to *ō* in the South and Midlands *ie* during the 13<sup>th</sup> century (see HES. § 666). The next stage was probably the raising to *ē* (ɹ). The question of diphthongisation is more difficult to deal with. Perhaps ɹ became *āə* (ɹ+ɹ) by the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century and was raised to *ēə*. How the change actually took place we do not know, but already in the 17<sup>th</sup> century the *ēə* forms begin to make their appearance — e. g. *nēəm* (Cooper) name, *kēəp* (Cooper) cape, *dēət* (Cooper) date, etc. (Ellis IV, p. 1012). This diphthong seems to have survived without undergoing any alteration until about the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the raising to *īə* began to take place. This raising cannot well be much older, as many of the *ēə* forms still exist being often used in unstudied speech.

OE. *ea* from older *a* before *r* + cons. has become *īə* in the words *bīərd* sb. beard, *mīəstn* sb. boundary stone, *mīə* sb. mare. Its usually remains *a*. Here *ea* must have become ME. *ē*.

## Examples:

OE. *ǣ*.

*bǣk* vb. bake. WS. *bacan*, Northumb. \**baca*.

*gǣvlak* sb. crowbar. OE. *gafeluc* B. T. II, 358, ME. *gavelok* Alis 1620. Cf. MHG. *gabilôt*.

*gǣt* in *yut æ gǣt* adv. out of the way. Cf. OE. pl. *zatu* ME. *gate*. The sg. *zēat* has given Kendal *jet*.

*hǣr* sb. hare. OE. *hare*, ME. *hare*. Pr. P. 227.

*kǣr* vb. care. Northumb. \**ceariȝa*, WS. *cearian*, ME. *car*. CM. 3212.

*lǣt* adj. late. Northumb. *læt* Lind. 59, ME. *late* CM. 1784, *lait* CM. 1800.

*mǣd* vb. pret. made. OE. *macode*, ME. *made*. CM. 1602.

*nǣm* sb. name. Northumb. *noma* Lind. 67, ME. *nām* CM. 266.

*sǣk* sb. sake. OE. *sacu*, ME. *sake*. CM. 2471. *saac* CM. 3120.

*snǣr* sb. snare. Northumb. \**snara* WS. *snear*, ME. *snare*. Pr. P. 461. *snare* CM. 29532.

*snǣk* sb. sneak. Cf. ME. *snakeren* in A. R. 380 and 9229 quoted from Stratmann-Bradley, p. 589; also OE. *snaca*. Skeat (Etym. Dict. p. 568) derives *sneak* from ME. *sniken*, OE. *snīcan* adding that. 'The Modern English word has kept the original sound of OE. *ī*.' But see § 90.

Note. *ǣ* has been monophthongized to *ja* initially in *jakæ* sb. *acre*.

§ 132. In the following words *ǣ* represents Scand. *ǣ*, ME. *ā*.

*bǣþ* pro: both. ME. *bathe* CM. 666, ON. *bādīr*.

*gǣp* vb. gape. ME. *gápin* Pr. P. 186. Cf. ON. *gapa*, OE. *ȝeapian*, *ȝeap* are cognate.

*l̥aþ* sb. barn. ME. lathes CM. Gött. 4681, lathe Cath. 209,  
Norw. *lade* Aasen 417, Swed. *lada*.

*r̥iok* vb. wander about. ME. rake Townl. 198/119. Cf.  
Norw. *rakla* = wander, Swed. dial. *rakkel* vagabond.  
Norw. *reka* (*rak*, *reket*) drive, ON. *reka*.

*skr̥iæp* vb. scrape. ME. schrapin, scrapin Pr. P. 450 cf.  
ON. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*. OE. *scearpian* in Cockayne  
A. S. Leechdoms II, 76 l. 13, is cognate. Cf. also  
OE. *scearp*.

§ 133. OFr. *a*, ME. *ā* appears as *iə* in the fol-  
lowing words:

*bl̥æm* vb. blame. ME. blāmen, OFr. *blasmer*.

*d̥iæmskuul* sb. ladys-school (rare). ME. dame, OFr. *dame*.

*f̥iæs* sb., vb. face. OFr. *face*.

*gr̥iæs* sb. grease. ME. grece, OFr. *gras*.

*iəbl* adj. able. OFr. *habile*. This is probably a new for-  
mation for *\*jabl* which still exists in other dialects.  
Cf. *jakə* and *jak* from *\*iəkə*, *\*iək*.

*st̥iætsmæn* sb. owner of a small farm with the land attached  
thereto. OFr. *estat*.

*t̥iəbl* sb. table. OFr. *table*.

§ 134. OE. *ā*, Northern ME. *\*ǣ* appears as *iə*  
in the following words:

*b̥iæn* sb. bone. OE. bān.

*br̥iæd* adj. broad. OE. brād, ME. brād. CM. 347.

*dr̥iæv* vb. pret. drove. OE. drāf, ME. draf. CM. 20953.

*gr̥iæn* vb. groan, bellow. OE. grānian, ME. grān. CM.  
17836. Cf. OHG. *grīnan* = 'mutire'.

*h̥iæt* adj. hot. OE. hāt, ME. hat. CM. 901.

*l̥iəð* adj. loathe. Northumb. lāð (sb.) Lind. 60, ME. lath  
CM. 209.



*mǣst* adj. most. Northumb. *māst* Lind. 64, ME. *māst* CM. 1385.

*sƿa* adv. so. Northumb. *swā* Lind. 81.

*sƿap* sb. soap. OE. *sāpe* B. T. III, 816, ME. *sape* Cath. 318.

*slā* sb. sloe. OE. *slā*, ME. *slā*. Cath. 342.

*tā* the one. OE. *pæ̃t-ān*, ME. *tān*. CM. 1553.

*tād* sb. toad. OE. \**tād*, cf. *tādiȝe* B. T. IV, 967, ME. *tādes* CM. 23227.

*wā* sb. woe. OE. *wā*, ME. *wā*. CM. 836, *waa* 2196.

*hwā* pron. who. Northumb. *hwā* Lind. 55, ME. *quā* CM. 484.

*allān* adj. alone. Northumb. \**all āna*, ME. *allāne* CM. 1283.

Note. OE. initial *ā* has become *ja* in *jak* sb. oak, *jan* pron. and num. one.

§ 135. Northumb. *ē* ([†]) from WGmc. \**ā*, and *æ* ([†]) (from Gmc. \**ai-i*) became *ē* ([†]) in ME. (cf. HES. § 672) and probably was widened to *ē* about the 16<sup>th</sup> century previous to its diphthongisation to *ēa* in the 17<sup>th</sup>.

In the words *kljā* sb. claw, hoof, *strjā* sb. straw, *jā* is due to the nominative forms \**klē*, *stre* (cf. Northumb. *strē* Cook 178, ME. *cley* Cath. 65, *stree* Mand. 253).

O E. *ē* has become *jā* in *njād* vb. knead, cf. OE. *cnēdan*. *jā* in *hjár* adv. here represents OE. *ē*, Gmc. *ē* before *r*. In *fjæl* vb. hide *jā* represents OE. *ēo*, ME. *ē* — cf. OE. *fēolan*, ME. *fēlan*.

### Examples:

#### I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

*drjād* vb. dread. Northumb. *on-drēda* Cook 155, ME. *dred* CM. 3121.

*hjár* sb. hair. Northumb. \**hér*, ME. *hair*. CM. 22520.

*jjár* sb. year. Northumb. *ǵér* Lind. 32, ME. *yēr* CM. 4898.

*sprijād* vb. spread. Northumb. \**sprēda*, ME. *sprēd*. CM. 599.

*ðjær* adv. there. Northumb. *ðēr* Lind. 85.

II. Northumb. *æ* (Gmc. *a i-i*).

- br̥æ* sb. briar. OE. *brēr*, ME. *brēres*. CM. 2014.  
*h̥æl* vb. heal. Northumb. *hæla* Cook 108, ME. *hēle* CM. 8109.  
*lēast* adj. least. Northumb. *læsest* Lind. 62, ME. *lēst* CM. 1689.  
*r̥æs* sb. race. Northumb. *ræs* Lind. 73, ME. *rēs* CM. 4325, *rees* CM. (Trin.) 7160.  
*t̥æz* vb. 1. tease pester, 2. separate. Cf. OE. *tāsan*, ME. *tēse*. Cath. 380.  
*t̥æts* vb. teach. Northumb. *tæca* Lind. 83, ME. *tēche* CM. 12049.

§ 136. OE., Scand. and OFr. *e* have become *ī* in open syllables, where lengthening took place in ME. For *wīl* adv. well, and *etwīn* prep. between, both from OE. *e*; see § 88. Here *e* was lengthened to *ē* in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Kaluza § 213b) and was diphthongized to *ē̃* about the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## Examples:

I. OE. *e* and *ea* (*a*-Umlaut of *e*).

- fr̥iæt* vb. fret. Northumb. *freta* Lind. 30, ME. *frēte* CM. 28320, *frēte* Cath. 143.  
*m̥iæl* sb. meal. OE. *melu*, ME. *mēle*. CM. 4680.  
*st̥iæl* vb. steal. Northumb. *steala* Cook 177, ME. *stēle* CM. 1490.  
*sw̥iær* vb. swear. Northumb. *sweriȝa* Cook 182, ME. *swer* CM. 17493.  
*t̥iær* vb. tire. OE. (WS.) *teorian* B. T. IV, 979, ME. *tēren* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 645).  
*w̥iær* vb. wear. OE. (WS.) *werian*, ME. *wēr*. CM. 9072.  
*ast̥iæd* prep. instead. Northumb. *\*onstēde*, cf. ME. *stede*. CM. 640.

II. Scand. *e*.

*nīðv* sb. fist. Cf. ON. *hnefi*, Norw. *neve* (Wall p. 113).

*sīðvz* sb. sedges. Cf. ON. *sef*, Norw. *sev* (Wall p. 118).

III. OFr. *e*.

*bīæst* sb. beast. OFr. *beste*.

*bīæs* sb. pl. cattle.

*bīek* sb. beak. OFr. *bec*, ME. *beke*. Allit. Poems II, 487.

§ 137. OE. *ēa* (Gmc. *au*) was monophthongized to *ē* (ǣ) in the ME. period (HES. 677) and was treated exactly like *ē* from OE. *e*.

## Examples:

*bīam* sb. beam. Northumb. *bēam* Cook 16, ME. *bēm* CM. 9946.

*brīad* sb. bread. Northumb. *brēad* Cook 23, ME. *brede* CM. 2715.

*dīad* adj. dead. Northumb. *dēad* Cook 37, ME. *ded* CM. 57.

*frīæz* vb. pret. froze. OE. *frēas*.

*hīad* sb. head. Northumb. *hēafud* Cook 111, ME. *hefd* CM. 528.

*līad* sb. lead, plumbum. Northumb. *lēad*, ME. *lede*. CM. 126454.

*tīam* sb. team. Cf. Northumb. *tēam* Cook 184 (see B. T. IV, 973 'tēam II'), ME. *tem* Alis 2350.

*þrīap* vb. threep, scold. OE. *þrēapian* B. T. IV, 1067, ME. *threpe* Townl. 102.

Note. OE. *ea* initially has become *je* in *jeðer* sb. fence of dead sticks; OE. *eaðor*.

§ 138. In a few words OE. and Scand. *ō* have become *īø* via *iū*. These cases are few (see § 102).

## Examples:

I. OE. *σ*.

*brēm* sb. broom. OE. *brōm*.

*flēd* sb. flood. Northumb. *flōd* Cook 58.

*flāk* sb. flake (Entozoa). OE. *flōc*.

*fīshāk* sb. fishhook. OE. \**fisc-hōc*.

*fornān* sb. forenoon. OE. \**fornōn*.

*krīan* vb. croon. OE. \**crōnian*, ME. *cronen*, MDu. *kronen*  
and *kreunen*.

*sāt* sb. soot. OE. *sōt*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

*tāk* vb. pret. took. ON. *tók*.

## § 139. Words of uncertain origin:

*pāk* vb. roost.

*pāt* sb. peat.

*rāsti* adj. reesty. ME. *resti* Pr. P. 431.

*swāl* vb. burn, waste away of a candle. Cf. OE. *swælan*.

*tāp* sb. ram.

*tāv* vb. walk in a laborious fashion.

*ūə*.

Kendal *ūə* has the following origins.

§ 140. ME. *ū* from OE. *ȝ* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ō* has become *ūə* in a few words. *ȝ* (ȝ) was overrounded and narrowed to *ō<sup>u</sup>* (ȝ) in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, was raised to *ū* (ū) in the 16<sup>th</sup> (§ 107 and Ellis III, 881 ff.) being diphthongized to *ūə* (ū) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Ellis IV, 1001) and widened subsequently to *ūə*, its present sound.

When *ūə* commences a syllable it is usually monophthongized to *wə* or *wɔ*, e. g. *tfizwast* cheese-curds, *həgwəl* sheep-hole.



## Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

*būard* sb. board. OE. *bord*, ME. *bord*. Hav. 1722.

*fūard* sb. ford. OE. *ford*, ME. *ford*. Alis 4343.

*hūæl* sb. hole. OE. *hol*, ME. *hōles* pl. CM. 6611.

*hūap* sb. hope. OE. *hopu*, ME. *hōpe*.

*pūak* sb. bag, poke. OE. *poca*, ME. *poke*. Cath. 287,  
Lev. 159, 40.

*skūar* sb. score, twenty. OE. *scor*, ME. *score*. Pr. P. 450.

*snūar* vb. snore. OE. \**snorian*, ME. *snoryn*. Pr. P. 462.  
LG. *snoren*.

*sūæl* sb. sole (of foot). OE. *sola*, ME. *sole*. Pr. P. 463.

II. Scand. *o*.

*fūas* sb. waterfall. Cf. ON. *fors*, *foss*, Norw. *foss*. Aasen 183.

III. OFr. *o* and *ø*.

*kūart* sb. court. OFr. *cort*, *curt*.

*kūæt* sb. overcoat. OFr. *cote*.

*pūar* adj. poor. OFr. *povre*.

*rūæst* vb. roast. OFr. *roster*. (Probably of Celtic origin,  
see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 513.)

§ 141. ME. *ō* from OE. *ō* (j) and Scand. *ó* has become *ū* before *r*, in a few words. Here *ō* became *ū* in the 16<sup>th</sup> century passing through the intermediate stages of *ō<sup>u</sup>* (j). Diphthongisation is due to the influence of *r* and is probably of 17<sup>th</sup> century date.

## Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

*mūar* sb. moor. OE. *mōr*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

*glūar* vb. stare. ME. *gloren* Alex. Sk. 4552, Norw. *glora*  
= stare Aasen, Swed. dial. *glora*, see Björkman p. 241.

*ūast* sb. cheese curds. Cf. ON. *óstr*, Swed. *ost*. Björkman p. 180.

Note. *skyər* vb. scour is probably of OFrench origin. Cf. OFr. *eschurer*, MHG. *schuren*.

§ 142. In the words *būat* sb. boat, *lūən* sb. lane, *rūəd* sb. road we have *ūə* from OE. *ā* and *ǣ*. In the case of *būat* and *rūəd*, borrowing from a southern or Midland dialect must have taken place. *Lūən* is for ME. \**lōne* by analogy with such words as *bōn*, *stōn* from OE. *bān*, *stān*. The OE. word in this case is *lāne*.

§ 143. OE. *ū* before *r* has become *ūə* in the word *fūər* sb. furrow, OE. *furh*.

## Chapter III.

### Table of vowel-changes.

#### Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 144. Kendal *i*.

Kendal *i* = OE. *æ* (WGmc. *ā*) § 37.

= OE. *e* § 33.

= OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 34.

= OE. *i* § 29.

= OE. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32.

= OE. *ɪ* § 38.

= OE. *y* § 36.

= Scand. *i* § 30.

= Scand. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32 Note.

= OFr. *i* § 31.

§ 145. Kendal *e*.Kendal *e* = OE. *a*, *æ* § 42.= OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 44.= OE. *ā* § 47.= OE. *e* § 40.= OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 43.= OE. (Northumb.) *e* and *æ* (Gmc. *ǣ* and *ai-i*) § 45.= OE. *eo* § 46.= Scand. *a* § 42 Note.= Scand. *e* § 41.= Scand. *e* + nasal + cons. § 42 Note.= Scand. *ei* § 50.§ 146. Kendal *ē*.

|                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Kendal <i>ē</i> = OE. <i>æ</i> + <i>ɜ</i> | } § 51. |
| = OE. <i>ǣ</i> + <i>ɜ</i>                 |         |
| = OE. <i>e</i> + <i>ɜ</i>                 |         |

= OE. *a* in loanwords § 52.= Scand. *ei*, *øy* § 53.§ 147. Kendal *ə*.= OE. *e*, *i*, *y* + *r* § 55.= OE. *e*, *i* metathesized § 54.= Scand. *i* metathesized § 54.= Scand. *y* + *r* § 55.= Scand. *ei* § 56.= OFr. *o*, *ou* § 56.§ 148. Kendal *ɐ*.= OE. *e* after *r* § 57.= OE. *i*, *ie* after *r* § 57.= Scand. *y* after *r* § 57.= OFr. *ɛ* after *r* § 57.

§ 149. Kendal *a*.

- Kendal *ā* = OE. *a* § 60.  
 = OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63.  
 = OE. *ā* § 60 Note.  
 = OE. *ǣ* § 60 Note.  
 = OE. (Northumb.) *o* + *y* § 60 Note.  
 = Scand. *a* § 62.  
 = Scand. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.  
 = OFr. *a* § 62.  
 = OFr. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.  
 = Celtic *a* § 62 Note.

§ 150. Kendal *ā*.

- Kendal *ā* = OE. *a* + *ɜ*, *h*, *w* } § 65.  
 = OE. *ā* + *ɜ*, *h*, *w* }  
 = OE. *ā* § 65.  
 = OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 67.  
 = OE. *e* + *r* § 68.  
 = Scand. *á* § 66.

§ 151. Kendal *u*.

- Kendal *u* = OE. *o* § 75 I and II.  
 = OE. *ō* § 75 III.  
 = OE. *u* § 70.  
 = OE. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73.  
 = OE. *ū* § 76.  
 = OE. *y* § 74.  
 = Scand. *u* § 71.  
 = Scand. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73 Note.  
 = OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* § 72.  
 = Celtic *u* § 72 Note.

§ 152. Kendal *o* see § 78.§ 153. Kendal *o*.

- Kendal *o* = OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 83.



Kendal *o*.

Kendal *o* = OE. *o* in closed syllables except before  
*l* + cons. and *r* + cons. § 79.

= OE. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82.

= OE. *ō* § 84.

= Scand. *o* § 80.

= Scand. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82 Note.

= OFr. *o* § 81.

= Celtic *o* § 85.

§ 154. Kendal *i* = OE. (Northumb.) *ē* § 87.

§ 155. Kendal *ī*.

Kendal *ī* = OE. *e* in open syllables § 88.

= OE. *ē* § 92 Note.

= OE. (Northumb.) *æ* and *ē* § 92, I, II.

= OE. (Northumb.) *æ* § 89.

= OE. *eo* § 89.

= OE. (Northumb.) *ē* § 90.

= OE. (Northumb.) *eht* § 91.

= Scand. *ei* § 93.

§ 156. Kendal *ō*.

Kendal *ō* = OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant § 96.

= OE. *ǣ* + *ɜ* (*dōn* > *dān*) § 98 Note.

= OE. *ō* in loanwords § 97.

= OE. medial *ow* § 98.

= OE. *eaw* § 98 Note.

= Scand. *ou*, ME. *ou* § 99.

§ 157. Kendal *iu*.

Kendal *iu* = OE. *ō* + *l*, *d*, *k*, *m*, *n* etc. § 102.

= OE. *eo* + *w* § 101.

= Scand. *u* § 104.

= Scand. *ō* § 102 Note.

= OFr. *u* § 103.

§ 158. Kendal *eu* = OE. *ēow* § 105.

§ 159. Kendal *yu*.

Kendal *yu* = OE. *ō* except before *t*, *d*, *k* etc. § 106.

= OE. medial *ōȝ* § 108.

= OE. medial *uȝ* § 109.

= OE. *u* + *l* + consonant § 110.

= OE. *u* § 111.

= Scand. *ū* § 111 Note.

= Scand. *o* + *l* + consonant § 110 Notè.

= OFr. *ou* § 111 Note.

§ 160. Kendal *au*.

Kendal *au* = OE. *o* + *ȝ* § 117.

= OE. *ō* + *ht* § 114.

= OE. *o* + *l* + consonant § 115.

= OE. final *ōw* § 116.

= OE. medial *uȝ* § 113.

= OE. *ū* § 112.

= Scand. *og* § 117.

= Scand. *ou* § 117.

= OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. § 115 Note.

§ 161. Kendal *ai*.

Kendal *ai* = OE. *ī* + *l*, *d* § 123.

= OE. *ī* § 121.

= OE. *ī* + *ȝ* § 122.

= OE. *ȳ* (ME. *ȳ*, *ȳ*) § 124.

= OE. *ȳ* § 124.

= Scand. *ī* § 121.

= Scand. *ȳ* § 124.

= OFr. *ie*, *i* § 125.

= OFr. *ī* § 121.

§ 162. Kendal *oi* = ANorm. *oi* § 127.

§ 163. Kendal *ei*.Kendal *ei* = OE. Northumb. final *æ̃* § 128.= OE. Northumb. *ē̃* § 129.= Scand. *e* § 130.§ 164. Kendal *īə*.Kendal *īə* = OE. *a* in open syllables § 131.= OE. *ea* + *r* + cons. (Brechung of *\*a*)  
§ 131 Note.= OE. *ā* § 134.= OE. (Northumb.) *ē*, *æ̃* § 135.= OE. *e* § 136.= OE. *ē* § 135 Note.= OE. *ē* in nom. of *aw*-stems § 135 Note.= OE. *ēa* § 137.= OE. *ēo* § 135 Note.= OE. *ō* § 138.= Scand. *a* in open syllables § 132.= Scand. *e* in open syllables § 136, II.= Scand. *ō* § 138, II.= OFr. *a* § 133.= OFr. *e* § 136, III.§ 165. Kendal *ūə*.Kendal *ūə* = OE. *a* and *ā* in loanwords § 142.= OE. *o* § 140, I.= OE. *ō* + *r* § 141.= OE. *u* § 143.= Scand. *o* § 140, II.= Scand. *o* + *r* § 141.= OFr. *o* and *o* § 140, III.

## Chapter IV.

### Table of vowel-changes.

#### I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 166. OE. *a* and *æ*.

OE. *a* and *æ*, in closed syllables, before *r* + *l*, and before nasal combinations and also where they have remained short, appear as *a* §§ 60, 63.

OE. *a*, *æ* = *e* §§ 42, 44.

OE. *æ* = *i* § 33 Note.

OE. *a* = *ē* in open syllables in loanwords § 52.

= *ī* in open syllables § 131.

+ *ʒ*, *h*, *w* = *ā* § 65, I and II.

+ *r* + cons. = *ā* § 65.

OE. *æ* + *ʒ* = *ē* § 51.

§ 167. OE. *e*.

OE. *e* in closed syllables, before nasal combinations and where it has remained short appears as *e* § 40.

OE. *e* = *i* § 34.

= *ī* in open syllables § 136.

= *ī* in open syllables § 88.

+ *ʒ* = *ē* § 51, III.

OE. (Northumb.) *e* + *ht* = *ī* § 91.

OE. *e* after *r* = *e* § 57.

after *r* by metathesis = *e* § 54.

after *r* = *e* § 55.

§ 168. OE. *i*.

OE. *i* remains in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations §§ 29, 32.



OE. *i* + *ld* = *ai* § 123.

after *r* = *e* § 58.

§ 169. OE. *o*.

OE. *o* = *ɔ* in closed syllables except before *ld*, *lt*, *ln*, *rd*,  
*rt* § 79.

OE. *o* in open syllables = *ūə* § 140.

before *l* + *d*, *t*, *n* = *au* § 114.

before *r* + *d*, *n* = *ɔ* § 82, IV.

in open syllables = *y* § 75, I, II.

+ *ɜ* = *au* § 117.

§ 170. OE. *u*.

OE. *u* = *y* in open and closed syllables and before nasal  
combinations §§ 71, 73.

= *a* when unstressed § 95.

+ *ɜ* = *yu* § 109.

+ *l* + consonant = *yu* § 110.

+ *r* + *h* = *ūə* § 143.

§ 171. OE. *y*.

OE. *y* = *i* in open and closed syllables and before nasal  
combinations § 36.

OE. *y* = ME. *ȳ*, *ī* with lengthening of *y* before *ȝ*, Ken-  
dal *ai* § 124.

= *y* § 74.

+ *r* = *ɔ* § 55.

§ 172. OE. *ā*.

OE. *ā* = *ā* in monosyllables § 65.

= *o* in loanwords § 97.

= *ǣ* by shortening § 60 Note.

= *īə* § 134.

+ *ɜ*, *h*, *w* = *ā* § 65.

OE. (Northumb.) *ā* + *l* + *d* = *ɔ* § 83.

OE.  $\bar{a} + l + d = \bar{a}$  § 67.

+  $l + \text{cons.} = \bar{o}$  § 96.

§ 173. OE. (WS.)  $\bar{a}$  (Northumb.  $\bar{e}$ : WGmc.  $a$ ).

OE.  $\bar{a} = \bar{e}$  by shortening § 45, I.

=  $\bar{e}$  in open syllables and before  $r$  § 135, I.

=  $\bar{i}$  § 92, II.

+  $\bar{o} = \bar{e}$  § 51, II.

§ 174. OE. (WS.)  $\bar{a}$  (Northumb.  $\bar{a}$  Gmc.  $ai-i$ ).

OE.  $\bar{a} = \bar{i}$  by shortening § 87.

=  $\bar{e}$  by shortening § 45.

=  $\bar{e}$  in open syllables and before  $r$  § 135, II.

=  $\bar{i}$  § 92, I.

OE. final  $\bar{a} + \bar{o} = ei$  § 128.

§ 175. OE.  $\bar{e}$ .

OE.  $\bar{e} = \bar{i}$  § 89.

=  $\bar{i}$  in open syllables § 92 Note.

=  $\bar{e}$  before  $r$  § 135 Note.

=  $\bar{e}$  in open syllables § 135 Note.

OE. (Northumb.)  $\bar{e} = \bar{i}$  § 89.

OE.  $\bar{e} + \bar{o} (> *e\bar{o} + \bar{o}, \bar{e}a + \bar{o}) = \bar{i}$  § 90.

+  $\bar{o}$  finally =  $ei$  § 129.

§ 176. OE.  $\bar{i}$ .

OE.  $\bar{i} = ai$  § 121.

=  $\bar{i}$  by shortening § 38.

+  $\bar{o} = ai$  § 122.

§ 177. OE.  $\bar{o}$ .

OE.  $\bar{o} = iu$  and  $\bar{e}$  §§ 102, 138.

+  $yu$  § 106.

=  $\bar{o}$  in loanwords § 97.

=  $u$  by shortening § 75, III.

=  $o$  by shortening § 84.

+  $\bar{o} = u$  medially § 107.

OE.  $\bar{o} + \bar{\sigma} = yf$  finally § 75.

+  $h = o$  § 84.

+  $ht = au-t$  § 104.

+  $r = \bar{y}\bar{o}$  § 141.

+  $w = \bar{o}$  medially § 98.

+  $w = au$  finally § 116.

§ 178. OE.  $\bar{a}$ .

OE.  $\bar{a} = yu$  § 111.

=  $au$  § 112.

=  $y$  § 76.

§ 179. OE.  $\bar{y}$ .

OE.  $\bar{y} = ai$  § 124.

=  $i$  § 36 Note.

§ 180. OE.  $\bar{e}a$  (Gmc.  $au$ ).

OE.  $\bar{e}a = \bar{y}\bar{o}$  § 137.

=  $o$  § 56.

+  $w = \bar{o}$  § 97 Note.

For OE.  $\bar{e}a + \bar{\sigma}$  (Northumb.  $\bar{e} + \bar{\sigma}$ ) see § 155.

§ 181. OE.  $\bar{e}o$ .

OE.  $\bar{e}o = \bar{y}\bar{o}$  § 135 Note.

=  $\bar{e}$  § 89.

=  $e$  § 46.

+  $w$  { =  $iu$  § 101.

=  $eu$  § 105.

For  $eo + \bar{\sigma}$  (Northumb.  $\bar{e} + \bar{\sigma}$ ) see § 155.

## II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 182. Scand.  $a$ .

Scand.  $a = a$  §§ 60, 63 Note.

=  $e$  § 42 Note.

=  $\bar{y}\bar{o}$  in open syllables § 132.

+  $f = a$  § 67 Note.

§ 183. Scand. *e*.Scand. *e* = *e* §§ 41, 43 Note.= *ē* in open syllables § 136, II.= *ei* finally § 130.§ 184. Scand. *i*.Scand. *i* = *i* §§ 30, 32 Note.= *o* when metathesized § 54.§ 185. Scand. *o*.Scand. *o* = *o* § 80.= *ū* § 140, III.+ *g* = *au* § 117.+ *r* + cons. = *or* § 82 Note.§ 186. Scand. *u*.Scand. *u* = *u* §§ 71, 73 Note.= *iu* § 104.+ *l* + cons. = *yl* § 110 Note.§ 187. Scand. *r*, *y*.Scand. *r* + *y* = *r* § 87.Scand. *y* + *r* = *or* § 55.

§ 188. Scand. *ø* which is almost always the *u*-Umlaut of Prim. Scand. *\*a* is unrepresented in Kendal, unless some of the words traced back to Scand. *a* really come from *ø*.

§ 189. Scand. *æ* and *ø* seem to be unrepresented in Kendal.

§ 190. Scand. *á* = *a* § 64.§ 191. Scand. *é*§ 192. Scand. *í* = *ai* § 122.§ 193. Scand. *ó* = *uo* § 141.§ 194. Scand. *ú* = *yu* § 121 Note.§ 195. Scand. *ý* = *ai* § 124.



§ 196. Scand. *ei*.

Scand. *ei* =  $\bar{e}$  § 53.

=  $\bar{i}$  § 93.

= *e* § 50.

=  $\text{ø}$  § 59.

§ 197. Scand. *ou*.

Scand. *ou* = *au* § 118.

=  $\text{ø}$  § 99.

### III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 198. OFr. *a*.

OFr. *a* = *a* §§ 61, 63 Note.

=  $\bar{a}$  in open syllables § 133.

=  $\text{ø}$  in unstressed syllables.

§ 199. OFr. *e*.

OFr. *e* =  $\bar{e}$  in open syllables § 136, III.

= *v* after *r* § 57.

§ 200. OFr. *i*.

OFr. *i* = *i* § 37.

= *ai* § 125.

§ 201. OFr. *o* and *ø*.

OFr. *o* and *ø* =  $\bar{u}$  § 140, III.

= *y* § 72.

=  $\text{ø}$  § 56.

OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. = *au* § 115 Note.

OFr. *ø* + *r* =  $\text{ø}$  § 81.

§ 202. ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou*.

ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou* = *au* § 119.

=  $\bar{u}$  § 111 Note.

= *y* § 72.

=  $\text{ø}$  § 56.

§ 203. OFr.  $\bar{o}$  = *iu*.

- § 204. OFr. *ü* = *iu* § 103.  
 § 205. OFr. *ai* = *ē* § 52.  
 § 206. ANorm. *oi* = *oi* § 127.  
 § 207. OFr. *üi* = *iu* § 103 Note.

#### IV. Celtic — Kendal.

- § 208. Celtic *a* = *a* § 62 Note.  
 § 209. Celtic *o* = *o* § 85.  
 § 210. Celtic *u* = *u* § 72 Note.

## Chapter V.

### The Kendal consonants and their OE. equivalents.

#### *k.*

§ 211. *k* initially has four origins in Kendal representing 1. OE. *c*,  $\alpha$ ) before original back vowels,  $\beta$ ) before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *k*, 3. OFr. *c* and 4. Celtic *c*. In Northumbrian *c* probably was never so far fronted as in WS., but remained at *ċ* (fronted *k*), which sound was probably preserved throughout the ME. period and became subsequently the velar (see Bülbring § 493).

#### Examples:

§ 212. I. OE. *c* before orig. back vowels.

|                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>kat</i> sb. cat.      | <i>kud</i> sb. cud.  |
| <i>kāld</i> adj. cold.   | <i>kūu</i> sb. cow.  |
| <i>korn</i> sb. corn.    | <i>kār</i> sb. care. |
| <i>kōweb</i> sb. cobweb. | <i>kīs</i> sb. kiss. |

*kōslōp* sb. rennet-bag.

II. *c* before orig. front vowels.*kaf* sb. chaff.*kɪst* sb. chest.*kɪpk* sb. blow.*kɪt* sb. milking pail (§ 34).

Note. The old forms \**kærk*, *kærn* have been supplanted by borrowings from Polite English, e. g. *tʃærts*, *tʃærn* (see § 55).

§ 213. Scand. *k*.*kęst* vb. cast.*kłip* sb. clip, shear.*kɪnlɪn* sb. firewood.*kłok-hęn* sb. sitting-hen.*kɔləp* sb. rasher of bacon.§ 214. OFrench *c*.*kɔk* sb. cock.*kɾękɔt* sb. cricket (insect).*kraun* sb. crown.*kɔrlɪu* sb. curlew.§ 215. Celtic *c*.*kłok* sb. clock (§ 85).*kɾɪl* sb. bench for pig-killing.*kɾɪdz* sb. curds (§ 72 Note).

§ 216. Kendal *k* medially and finally has four origins, e. g. 1. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*, 2. Scand. *k*, 3. OFrench *c*, *q*, 4. Celtic *k*, *c*.

Examples are:

§ 217. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*.*aks* sb. axe.*fɔks* sb. fox.*ask* sb. newt.*jak* sb. oak.*bęk* sb. brook.*jakə* sb. acre.*bɪpk* sb. bench.*jɔk* sb. yoke.*bɪk* vb. bake.*kłɪpk* sb. blow.*dɔkn* sb. dock.*kɪpk* sb. flow.*daik* sb. ditch.*mak* vb. make.*ęks* vb. ask.*sɪk* sb. sake.§ 218. Scand. *k*.*bask* vb. bask (§ 61 Note).*blęk* adj. deep-yellow (of butter).

*bylk* sb. bulk.

*gauk* sb. simpleton.

*kek* vb. tilt up a cart (§ 50).

*klək* *hən* sb. sittinghen.

Note. In *klīgk* 'lump of rock' *yk* represents older *nt*; cf. Dan. *klinte* (§ 32 Note) and also ME. *clintes* CM. 17590. This change of the consonant is probably confined to the Kendal dialect and those most intimately connected with it, since the Lonsdale dialects have 'clint'.

### § 219. OFrench *c*, *q*.

*bīək* sb. beak.

*kək* sb. cock.

*bakl* sb. good condition.

*kreket* sb. cricket (insect).

### § 220. Celtic *c*.

*klək* sb. clock.

### *g*.

§ 221. Kendal *g* initially has four origins, which are 1. α) OE. *ȝ* before original back vowels, β) OE. *ȝ* before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *g*, 3. OFrench *g*, and 4. Celtic *g*.

It is possible, that in Northumbrian *ȝ*, when fronted, had a sound parallel to the fronted *k* (see § 361 and Bülbring, § 493). In some cases fronted *ȝ* has become 'j', e. g. *jēt*, *jīlp* in others 'g', (see below).

Examples are:

### § 222. I. OE. *ȝ* before orig. back vowels.

*gā* vb. go.

*gīs* sb. pl. geese.

*gandrīn* sb. gander.

*gōst* sb. ghost.

*gauld* sb. gold.

*gūd* adj. good.

*gīvələk* sb. crowbar.

*gum* sb. gum.

*gēm* sb. game.

*gūus* sb. goose.

Note. In *gō* sb. 'gall', *garn* sb. 'garn', *g* represents *g* from such forms as \**ȝalla*, *ȝarn*, see Bülbring, § 492, Anm. 1.



*gezlīn* sb. gosling (§ 48) is probably native, representing OE. \**zēsling*; for which cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 638, 17.

§ 223. II. OE. *ȝ* before orig. front vowels.

*gaivørsəm* adj. ravenous. *tugiðar* adv. together.

*giðar* vb. gather (§ 33 Note). *gið* vb. get.

*giu* vb. give.

§ 224. Scandinavian *g*.

*gab* sb. talketiveness. *giap* vb. gape (§ 132).

*gadfi* sb. gadfly. *gōm* sb. good sense.

*giðert* sb. hair-noose. *gust* sb. gust.

§ 225. OFrench *g*.

*gē* adj. gay.

§ 226. Celtic *g*.

*gaun* sb. gown.

§ 227. Kendal *g* medially and finally has six sources and corresponds to 1. OE. medial and final *cȝ*, 2. OE. *cc*, ME. *ck* voiced, 3. Scand. *gg*, 4. OFr. *g*, 5. OFr. *c* voiced, 6. Celtic *g*.

Examples:

§ 228. OE. *cȝ*.

*brig* sb. bridge. *liȝ* vb. 1) lie, 2) lay.

*dog* sb. dog. *piȝ* sb. pig.

*hȝ* sb. sheep. *riȝ* sb. ridge.

§ 229. OE. \**cc*, ME. *ck*.

*hag* vb. chop, cut § 60.

*hag!* vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

§ 230. Scand. *gg*.

*bag* sb. bag. *klæg* sb. gadfly.

*dæg* vb. water. *læg* sb. leg.

*eg* sb. egg. *rag* sb. hoar frost.

*eg(æn)* vb. incite, spur on. *stæg* sb. gander.

§ 231. OFrench *g*.*bargīn* sb. bargain.§ 232. OFrench *c*.*ſugə* sb. sugar (§§ 72, 310).§ 233. Celtic *g*.*bəg* sb. bog.*bəgl̥* sb. spectre.*bəgl̥* vb. shy (of horses).*krag* sb. crag.*sk*.

§ 234. Kendal *sk* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sc*, 2. Scandinavian *sk* and 3. OFrench *sq*, *sc* etc.

The usual development of OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk* in Kendal has been to *ſ*, but *sk* has been preserved in a small number of words. These are certainly relatively older than the '*ſ*'-forms in most cases, though some words seem always to have had *ſ*; e. g. Kendal *ſip* (sheep), ME. *scēp*, *scēap*, OE. (Angl.) *scēp*. There is little doubt that in the early ME. period *sk* and *ſ* existed side by side, the former being used before orig. back vowels, the latter before orig. front. Then about the 15<sup>th</sup> century the two sounds were promiscuously used, as *skēl* sb. 'scale' for \**ſēl* cf. ME. *schale* Pr. P. 443. *ſīlə* sb. 'scree' represents ME. \**schēl-e* and OE. \**scealu* for \**skælu*. *ſ* has usurped the place of *sk* in *aſəz* sb. 'ashes', but this change may be much later; cf. *as-būərd* 'box for keeping ashes in' for \**ask-būərd*, with ME. *aske* Pr. P. 15, *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841.

OFrench *sq*, *sc* have remained *sk*.

Examples are:

§ 235. OE. *sc* and *sc̥*.*skēl* sb. scale.*skrat* vb. scratch.*skift* vb. shift, remove.*skūər* sb. a score (= twenty).

§ 236. Scandinavian *sk*.*skai* sb. sky.*skanti* adj. greedy.*skart* adj. frightened.*skel* sb. shell (§ 41).*skētf* sb. untidily dressed person (§ 53).*skwab* sb. lowbacked long seat.§ 237. OFrench *sq*, *sc*.*skalap* sb. piece of a garment hanging loose.*skart* adj. with the skin knocked off.*skōd* vb. scald.*skūul* sb. school.*skūor* vb. scour (§ 141 Note).

§ 238. Kendal *sk* finally corresponds to 1. OE. *sc* when final, and 2. Scand. *sk*, but the examples are few. They are:

I. OE. *sc*.*frosk* sb. frog. Cf. OE. *forse*, *frox*, ME. *frosk*, *frosch*.

Pr. P. 180.

*glišk* sb. shine forth (of sun).Note. In *\*ask* sb. 'newt' *sk* represents OE. *þ-x*, ME. *-sk*.II. Scandinavian *sk*.*bask* vb. bask.*y*.

§ 239. Kendal *y* occurs only medially and finally, and corresponds to 1. OE. *ny*, 2. OE. *nc*, 3. Scandinavian *ng*, 4. Scand. *gn*, 5. Scand. *nk*.

Examples are:

I. OE. *ng*.*fīȝer* sb. finger.*raȝ* adj. wrong.*gaȝ* vb. go.*sȝraȝ* adj. strong.

II. OE. *nc.**beþk* sb. bench (§ 43).*kþk* sb. choking sensation (§ 32).*þeþk* vb. thank (§ 44).*waykl* adj. feeble (§ 63).§ 240. I. Scandinavian *ng.**dny* sb. noise.*hny* vb. hang.*stny* vb. fling.*tan* sb. sting.

Note. *-y-* in *anyz* sb. pl. awns of barley, corresponds to Scand.  
*gn.* Cf. ON. *ogn*, gen. *agnar*.

II. Scand. *nk.**hayk* sb. hank.*spþnk* sb. chaffinch.

Note. *yk* in *klyþk* sb. lump of rock represents older *nt*. Cf.  
 Dan. *klinte* (see § 32 Note).

§ 241. Kendal *j*, which only occurs initially has five origins corresponding to 1. OE. *ǵ* (Gmc. *j*), 2. OE. *ǵ* (Gmc. *g*), 3. Scand. *j*, 4. Scand. *ǵ*, 5. a peculiar development of *æ* from older *ē*, *æ* (See §§ 131 Note, 134 Note).

## Examples:

I. OE. *ǵ* (Gmc. *j*).*ji* pron. ye.*jok* sb. joke.*jar* sb. year.*jny* adj. young.II. OE. *ǵ* (Gmc. *g*).*jals* adj. yellow.*jæt* sb. gate.*jæt* sb. yeast.*jistadi* adv. yesterday.

Note. in *jæt* adv. yet, *jaræ* sb. yarrow, *jök* sb. yolk, it is uncertain whether *j* represents Gmc. *g* or *j*.

§ 242. I. Scand. *j*.*jiur* sb. udder.II. Scand. *g*.*jaul* vb. howl.



§ 243. Older Kendal *īa* initially has become  
*ja*, *je* in.  
*jak* sb. oak.  
*jakə* sb. acre.  
*jans* adv. once.  
*jan* pron. and num. one.  
*jedər* sb. fence made of dead sticks.

*t.*

§ 244. Kendal *t* initially has four origins, 1. OE. *t*,  
 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t*, 4. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

OE. *t*.

*tāstīks* sb. pieces of willow bark used for besom.  
*tīə* sb. toe.  
*tīətf* vb. teach.  
*tūsl* sb. tussle.

Note. In *tīə* the one *t* represents ME. *t* OE. *t* in *ðæt-ān*. *t* in  
*tait* probably represents OE. *ð*, ME. *t*.

§ 245. Scand. *t*.

*tak* vb. take. *taŋ* sb. sting.  
*tarn* sb. tarn.

§ 246. OFr. *t*.

*tēt* sb. tent. *tīəbl* sb. table.  
*tart* sb. tart.

§ 247. OFr. *cu*.

*twīlt* sb. quilt.

§ 248. Kendal *t* medially and finally has four ori-  
 gins, corresponding to 1. OE. *t*, 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t* and  
 4. Celtic *t*.

§ 249. OE. *t*.

*baut* sb. bolt. *dūst* sb. dust.

*ȝet* sb. gate.*fetl(up)* vb. prepare.*þaut* vb. pret. thought.

Note. OE. *d*, when unstressed in ME., has been unvoiced in Kendal in a few participles and in the word *foræt* adv. forward. — e. g. — *kilt* past. part. killed, *telt* past part. told. In *drut* sb. drought *t* represents ME. *hþ* from OE. *ȝð* in the oblique cases \**drugðes*, \**drugðe*. *drugaþ* would give \**drupuþ*.

§ 250. Scand. *t*.*gust* sb. gust.*kęst* vb. cast.*ūast* sb. curds.

Note. -*st-n* has become -*sn* in *kęsn* cast. pp. to *kęst* vb. cast.

§ 251. OFr. *t*.*antęz* conj. in case.*bjęst* sb. beast.*bat* sb. stroke (cf. scythe).*twilt* sb. quilt.*węst* vb. waste.

Note. *sts* has become *s* in the n. pl. *bjęs* 'cattle'.

§ 252. Celtic *t*.*brat* sb. apron.

§ 253. The demonstrative pronoun '*t*' = the, perhaps represents the final *t* in OE. *ðæt*, cf. *tīð* the one, OE. *ðætān*. When *ð* does actually occur, as in verse, it is borrowed from Literary English.

*d*.

§ 254. Kendal *d* initially has three origins corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. Scand. *d* and 3. OFr. *d*.

## Examples:

§ 255. OE. *d*.*daft* adj. foolish.*dę* sb. day.*daik* sb. ditch.*dęd* sb. deed.§ 256. Scand. *d*.*dauli* adj. melancholy.*dęzd* adj. confused.*dęg* vb. water.*dęn* sb. noise.

§ 257. OFr. *d*.*dab* vb. daub.*d̥əm* sb. dame.*d̥iʃ* sb. dish.*d̥yut* vb. doubt.

§ 258. Kendal *d* medially and finally has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. OE. *þ*, 3. Scand. *d*, 4. Scand. *ð*, 5. OFr. *d*, and 6. OFr. *t*.

Original *þ*, *ð* whether OE., or Scand. became *d* in Kendal before *r* and *l*, and in medial positions between two vowels, which *d* was later advanced to the point alveolar position (§ 28) when *r* followed, giving *d̥*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*aidl* adj. idle.*ladl* sb. ladle.*d̥æd* adj. dead.*maud* sb. mould.

Note. In *bundl* sb. 'bundle' *d̥* has been inserted, probably owing to the influence of Literary English. Otherwise original *d* between *n* and *l* has been lost, E. g. *kanl*, *hanl*, *ranl̥bōk*, *k̥inl̥n*.

II. OE. *þ*.*stidl̥* vb. walk lazily vandyke.*swadl̥* vb. swathe.*wid̥i* sb. bent ozier.§ 259. I. Scand. *d*.*eld̥in* sb. fuel.*pad̥ək* sb. frog.II. Scand. *ð*.*adl̥* vb. earn.*rad̥(yʋ)* vb. tidy.*rid̥n* adj. peevish.*st̥id̥i* sb. anvil.§ 260. I. OFr. *d*.*skōd* vb. scald.*medl̥* vb. meddle.II. OFr. *t*.*p̥od̥iʃ* sb. porridge.

## l.

§ 261. Kendal *l* initially has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *l*, 2. OE. *hl*, 3. Scand. *l*, 4. Scand. *hl*.

## Examples.

I. OE. *l*.

*lay* adj. long.

*lig* vb. lie.

*lam* sb. lamb.

*lām* adj. lame.

II. OE. *hl*.

*laf* vb. laugh.

*lād* sb. load.

*ladl* sb. ladle.

*lōf* sb. loaf.

§ 262. I. Scand. *l*.

*lēg* sb. leg.

*lēt* sb. seek.

*lei* sb. scythe.

*lǽp* sb. barn.

II. Scand. *hl*.

*laup* vb. leap.

§ 263. Kendal *l* medially and finally has three origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *l*, 2. Scand. *l*, and 3. OFr. *l*.

## Examples:

OE. *l*.

*āld* adj. old.

*falo* adj. fallow.

*bawl* sb. bowl.

*gæsl* sb. gristle.

Note. In the combination *o* + *l* + cons. *l* has in most cases been lost, e. g. *baut* sb. bolt, *maud* sb. mould. Where it is present as in *gauld* gold, *baulstæ* bolster, it is due to the influence of Literary English.

§ 264. Scand. *l*.

*meldær* sb. quantity of corn. *dayli* adj. gloomy.

*gildært* sb. hairnoose.

§ 265. OFr. *l*.

*alækæ* sb. vinegar.

*skalæp* sb. loose piece of a garment.



§ 266. The combinations *kl*, *gl*, have remained in Kendal throughout, the change to *tl*, *dl*, being unknown.

### Examples:

#### I. *kl*.

*klavə* sb. clover.

*klīm* vb. climb.

*kləp* sb. cloth.

#### II. *gl*.

*glad* adj. glad.

*glas* sb. glass.

*gləp* vb. stare.

§ 267. Kendal *n* initially has six origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *n*, 2. OE. *cn*, 3. OE. *ʒn*, and 4. OE. *hn*, 5. Scand. *n*, 6. OFr. *n*.

There was probably at one time a distinction made in the Kendal dialect in the pronunciation of *n* from OE. *n*, and *n* from OE. *cn*, the latter possibly being unvoiced. Now, however, there is no trace of any such distinction. Other, Northern dialects according to Ellis unvoiced the *n* from the latter source; e. g. *nā* from \**cnāwa* (Ellis spells it *nhaa* EE. Pron. V, p. 542). The older pronunciation must have been supplanted owing to the influence of Literary English.

### Examples.

#### I. OE. *n*.

*nain* num. nine.

*nəbər* sb. neighbour.

*naut* sb. nothing.

*nəd* vb. need.

#### II. OE. *cn*.

*nā* vb. know.

*nīəd* vb. knead.

*naif* sb. knife.

*nīəv* sb. knave.

*nək* vb. knock.

#### III. OE. *ʒn*.

*nā* vb. gnaw.

IV. OE. *hn*.*nek* sb. neck.*nef* adj. tender, nesh.§ 268. Scand. *n*.*nīaf* sb. fist.§ 269. OFr. *n*.*naterāl* sb. simpleton.

§ 270. Kendal *n*, medially and finally, has six sources 1. OE. *n*, 2. Scand. *n*, 3. OFr. *n*, 4. OE. *nȝ*, 5. OE. *nd*, 6. Scand. *ng* — the last three occurring only with secondary, or absence of stress.

## Examples:

OE. *n*.*bēnd* vb. bend.*hyni* sb. honey.*born* p. part. born.*myun* sb. moon.§ 271. Scand. *n*.*apn* conj. perhaps.*grēn* sb. prong of a fork.*brakn* sb. bracken.*slekn* vb. slake the thirst.§ 272. OFr. *n*.*antēz* conj. in case.*karēn* sb. carrion.§ 273. OE. *nȝ*.*bērijn* sb. funeral.*fritjnz* sb. footprints.*ibmīn* sb. evening.§ 274. OE. *nd*.*gītn* pres. part. getting.*sēlīn* pres. part. selling.*mēkin* pres. part. making.*sētn* pres. part. setting.§ 275. Scand. *ng*.*ēldīn* sb. fuel.*r*.

§ 276. Kendal *r* initially has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *r*, 2. OE. *hr*, 3. OE. *wr*, 4. Scand. *r*, 5. OFr. *r*, 6. Celtic *r*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *r*.

|                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>rā</i> sb. row.             | <i>rīap</i> sb. rope. |
| <i>rayk</i> adj. close, thick. | <i>rad</i> adj. red.  |

II. OE. *hr*.

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>rig</i> sb. ridge. | <i>riū</i> vb. rue. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|

III. OE. *wr*.

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>rait</i> vb. write. | <i>rīþ</i> sb. wreath. |
|------------------------|------------------------|

§ 277. Scand. *r*.

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>rag</i> sb. hoarfrost. | <i>rīak</i> vb. wander. |
| <i>raiv</i> vb. tear.     | <i>rād up</i> vb. tidy. |
| <i>ręns</i> vb. rince.    |                         |

§ 278. OFrench. *r*.

|                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>ramp</i> vb. ruin, destroy. | <i>ręvat</i> sb. rivet. |
| <i>rędž</i> sb. rage.          | <i>ręzin</i> sb. resin. |

§ 279. Celtic *r*.

|                     |
|---------------------|
| <i>ryb</i> vb. rub. |
|---------------------|

§ 280. Kendal *r*, medially and finally, corresponds to 1. OE. *r*, 2. Scand. *r*, 3. OFr. *r*, and 4. Celtic *r*.

## Examples:

OE. *r*.

|                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>bərə</i> vb. borrow. | <i>brīp</i> vb. bring.    |
| <i>bərd</i> sb. bird.   | <i>ędər</i> pron. either. |
| <i>hōrs</i> sb. horse.  |                           |

§ 281. Scand. *r*.

|                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>bər</i> sb. whirr, noise. | <i>gręn</i> sb. prong of a fork. |
| <i>harə</i> sb. harrow.      |                                  |

§ 282. OFr. *r*.*badʒər* sb. small corn dealer.*bargɪn* sb. bargain.*hʏrt* sb. hurt.*krəkət* sb. cricket (insect).§ 283. Celtic *r*.*krag* sb. crag.*krɪl* sb. bench for pig killing.*krʏdz* sb. curds.*t*.

§ 284. Kendal *t* occurs only when before *r* or *ə* + *r*, and corresponds to 1. OE. *t*, 2. OFr. *t*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *t* initially.*trɪʏ* adj. true.*trɪʏp* sb. truth.*trɔf* sb. trough.*trenl* sb. wheel of wheel barrow.II. OFr. *t* initially.*trai* vb. try.*trɪbl* sb. trouble.III. OE. *t* medially.*betər* adj. better.*strɔp* adj. strong.*wɛltər* vb. stagger about.IV. OFr. *t* medially.*altər* vb. alter.*matər* sb. matter.*partrɪdʒ* sb. partridge.*d*.

§ 285. Kendal *d* occurs before *r* and *ə* + *r*. Initially it corresponds to OE. *d* and Scand. *d*.



## Examples:

*dra* vb. draw.*dr̥i* adj. tedious.*drai* adj. dry.*dr̥iam* vb. dream.

*d* in *dr̥un* vb. drown most probably represent Scand. *d*, not OE. *d*. E. g. \**dr̥uḡna* see § 109 Note and Björkman p. 176.

§ 286. Medially *d* corresponds to 1. OE. intervocalic *d* and *þ*, 2. Scand. *d*. This treatment of *þ* is one of the leading characteristics of the Kendal dialect and of those most nearly related. (Ellis EE. Pron. V, p. 556—557, and 565 see D. 31 *var* 3. Nos. 6—11.) Elsewhere as in Midyorkshire [D 30 *var* 1] Muker, Hawes and Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel we get *d̥* [Ellis's *dh*]. When the change *þ* < *d* took place is unknown, but is probably later than the ME. period, for in ME. a few *þ* forms actually occur where now in Kendal we have *d*; e. g. *ayþer* Hav. 2665, *oþer* Hav. 1755. I have divided the cases where orig. OE. *d* and *þ* have become *d* in Kendal, into three groups, according as ME. shows 1. *d*, 2. *þ*, 3. *d*, or *þ*. In all these cases Literary English has *ð*, which sound has clearly usurped the place *d* in several instances. Of the two types *d* and *þ* the *d*-type seems to be Northern, the *þ*-type Midland and Southern as a whole. It is yet highly probable that there were far more words with *þ*, than are actually recorded. Stratmann-Bradley gives only two words which show both *d* and *þ*.

## Examples:

OE. *d* and *þ*.I. ME. *d*.*bl̥d̥ər* sb. bladder.*h̥iḡd̥ər* adv. hither.*f̥aḡd̥ər* sb. father.*m̥yḡd̥ər* sb. mother.*g̥iḡd̥ər* vb. gather.*w̥eḡd̥ər* sb. weather.*hw̥iḡd̥ər* adv. whither.

II. ME. *þ*.*ēðar* pro. either.*uðar* pro. other.*ruðar* sb. rudder.*hwēðar* pro. which.

Note. *jeðar* fence made of dead sticks, OE. *eaðor* probably belongs here.

III. ME. *d* and *þ*.*feðar* sb. feather.*leðar* sb. leather.

§ 287. Scand. *d* has become *ð* in:

*blaðar* sb. noise.

§ 288. OFr. *ss* (*scissoire*) has become *ð* through *ð* in *sīðarz* sb. scissors from older *\*sīðarz*.

§ 289. Kendal *ð* after the cons. *l*, *n* and *r* represents OE. and Scand. *d*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*hīnðar* adj. hind.*myrðar* sb. murder.*hīnðar* vb. hinder.*wyndeðar* sb. wonder.*fuðar* sb. shoulder.II. Scand. *d*.*gīlðart* sb. snare.*mēlðar* sb. quantity of corn.*þ*.

§ 290. Kendal *þ* occurs initially and finally and represents 1. OE. *þ*, 2. Scand. *þ*. Initially it has remained unaltered. At the end of words, it represents ME. final *þ*, usually from a final consonant but not always so.

## Examples:

I. OE. *þ*.*broþ* sb. broth.*tiuþ* sb. tooth.*dæþ* sb. death.*wurþ* sb. and adj. worth.

II. Scand. *p*.*bjaþ* pro. both.*liþ* sb. barn.*ð*.

§ 291. Kendal *ð* only occurs in a very few examples, and represents a ME. voicing of OE. *p*, when in a position of secondary stress (see HES. § 780). Initially, it represents OE. and Scand. *p*; finally, OE. medial *ð* in such words as \*smōðe ME. smothe (see § 107), lāðere ME. lāthere Hamp. Ps. LXXVII, I\*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *p* initially.*ðen* adv. then.*ðær* adv. there.*ði* adj. thy.*ðu* pro. thou.II. Scand. *p* initially.*ðe* pro. they.*ðer* (*ðær*) pro. these.III. OE. medial *ð*.*liþð* adj. loath.*smuð* adj. smooth.*s*.

§ 292. Kendal *s* initially corresponds to 1. OE. *s* 2. Scand. *s*, 3. OFr. *s*, and 4. OE. *sc* in unstressed positions.

For *sk* see § 234 ff.

The change *sc* to *s* took place already in the ME. period, in the Northern dialects (Morsbach § 6, A 16).

## Examples:

I. OE. *s*.*sā* sb. saw.*sinj* sb. sinew.*sebm* num. seven.*sparə* sb. sparrow.

II. Scand. *s*.

*sail* vb. strain, sb. sieve etc.    *stīdī* sb. anvil.

*slakn* vb. slake.    *storkn* vb. stiffen, congeal.

III. OFr. *s*.

*sarə* vb. serve, feed.    *sas* vb. scold.

*siyər* adj. sure.

IV. OE. *sc*.

*sal*, *-sl-*, vb. shall.

*sud*, *səd*, vb. should.

§ 293. In medial and final positions Kendal *s* has the following origins —

1. OE. and Scand. *s* have remained unvoiced α) when final, except when immediately preceded by a voiced stop, β) when a voiceless stop or stops precede, or follow.

2. OE. *rs* has become *s* in a few words, but in other cases *r* remains.

3. When at the end of a syllable with *l* following in the next, *s* seems to remain unvoiced.

4. Medial and final *sk* from OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk*, as a rule are either preserved, or become *f*; but owing to assimilation pass into *s* in a few words.

## Examples:

§ 294. OE. final *s*.

*byus* sb. cowstall.

*hyus* sb. house.

*glas* sb. glass.

*ls* sb. loss.

§ 295. Scand. final *s*.

*laus* adj. loose.

Note. *lūs* vb. loose is probably derived from ME. *lōs* adj. loose of Scand. origin. See Stratmann-Bradley p. 405.



§ 296. OE. *s* before voiceless stops.*baulstə* sb. bolster.*gəsl* sb. gristle.*fasn* vb. fasten.*famfɪəst* adj. shamefaced.*waks* vb. grow.Note. *eks* vb. ask, is by metathesis for \**esk*.§ 297. OE. *rs* < *s* in:*bas* sb. perch (fish).*wasn* vb. grow worse.

but

*gars* grass.§ 298. OE. *s* before *l*.*kəsləp* sb. rennet bag.*tusl* sb. tussle.§ 299. OE. *sc* < *s* by assimilation.*asbyərd* sb. box for keeping ashes in, for \**ask-būərd*.§ 300. Scand. *sk* < *s* by assimilation.*məns* sb. kindness. Cf. *mənsfʊl*.*rəns* vb. rince.*z*.

§ 301. Kendal *z* only occurs medially and finally, and corresponds to, 1. ME. *s* in medial intervocalic positions from OE. *s*, 2. Scand. medial *s*, 3. OFr. medial *s*, 4. ME. final *s* in unstressed positions except when a voiceless consonant precedes, 5. OFr. unstressed *s*, 6. *s* after a voiced stop.

## Examples:

§ 302. Medial ME. *s*.*bɪzn* sb. besom.*gləz* vb. make shine.*bləz* vb. blaze.*tɪz* vb. tease.*wɪznɪlɪ* adj. wizzened.

*z* in *həzl* sb. hazel; is the usual development of original intervocalic *s*, cf. hesyl Pr. P. 288. *gəzlɪn* sb. gosling instead of \**gəslɪn* is explained owing to the fact that the syllables in this word were

divided as follows — *ges-ling*. *Tysl* sb. tussle and *kaslep* sb. rennet bag represent older \**tysl-en* and *kesl-op*. In these cases the intermediate vowel was lost previous to the voicing of *s*.

§ 303. Scand. medial *s*.

*mēzd* adj. confused.

*dēzd* adj. dazed.

§ 304. OFr. medial *s*.

*rozīn* sb. resin.

§ 305. ME. final *s*.

*aʃəz* sb. pl. ashes.

*oləz* adv. always.

*hyuzəz* sb. pl. houses.

*əz* conj. as.

The pl. *ayz* is probably a new formation from \**aŋ*.

§ 306. OFr. final *s*.

*antəz* conj. in case.

*f*.

§ 307. Kendal *f* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sc*, 2. Scand. *sk*, 3. OFr. *s*.

In some words *f* represents Northern ME. *sch* (i. e. *f* or some similar sound) but in other cases it must have taken the place of ME. *sk*, especially in words like *ʃalə* adj. shallow, *ʃərl* vb. slide (see § 234). *-ʃag* in *byʃag* piece of bread and butter, may represent OE. \**ſceacȝa*, but its origin is as yet undecided. For medial *cȝ* < *g* cf. \**docȝa* < *dog*, *licȝa* < *lig* etc. (§§ 227, 228).

Examples:

§ 308. OE. *sc*.

*ʃaðə* sb. shadow.

*ʃip* sb. sheep.

*ʃak* vb. shake.

*ʃort* adj. short.

*ʃam* sb. shame.

*ʃriŋk* vb. shrink.

*ʃilf* sb. shelf.

*ʃrub* sb. shrub.

*ʃilə* sb. scree.

*ʃu* sb. shoe.

§ 309. Scand. *sk*.*falə* adj. shallow.*fərl* vb. slide.§ 310. OFr. *s*.*fugə* sb. sugar.

This may however be borrowed from Literary English as *s* in *siuər* sure (OFr. *sûr*) has remained unaltered.

§ 311. Medially and finally Kendal *f* corresponds to 1. final OE, *sc*, 2. final Scand. *sk*, 3. final OE. *c*, after *n*, 4. Scand. *k* after *n*, 5. OFr. *ge* unvoiced. In some words OE. *sc* must have remained in a fronted form until it became *f*, in others it became *sk* early. In some of the latter *f* took the place of *sk* either by analogy with existing *-f*- forms or by borrowing from Literary English. Examples of old *-sc* becoming *f* are, *ef* sb. ash ME. *esche* Cath. 117. *fif* sb. fish ME. *fische* CM. 2865. *wef* vb. wash ME. *wesche* CM. 27547 *wasche* CM. 15319. *f* has taken the place of older *\*sk-* in *afəz* sb. pl. ashes (see § 234), *dif* sb. dish ME. *disc* Lazamon 19692. Probably the Scand. words *byf* sb. bush, *raf* adj. rash, had *-sk* in the Kendal dialect at the time of Cursor Mundi. OE. *c* has become *f* after *n* in the words *bənf* sb. bench and *ranf* sb. 'thickset-man'. This form with *f* is perhaps due to the oblique cases, *\*benčes*, *\*benče* the nom. *\*benc* giving *bɪŋk* and *bɛŋk* (§§ 34, 43). *\*Benče* would give ME. *\*benche*, which would become *bɛnf*, with simplification of *tf*, to *f* after *n*. Yet perhaps this form is merely borrowed from Literary English. But in the case of *ranf* this cannot be so, as the word does not occur in Literary English. Here undoubtedly the *f* is derived from the oblique cases *\*rinčes*, *\*rinče*, the ME. *renk* Gaw. 691 coming from the nom. *rinc*, which would give Kendal *\*rayk*.

*Bunf* sb. bunch from Scand. \*bunki, cf. OIc. bunke pile, heap Norw. dial. bunke heap (Aasen p. 90) is probably from a ME. \*bunche, with fronting of older *k*. In *punf* vb. punch, hit, ME. *g* (*dž*) has been unvoiced to *ch* (*tʃ*) and then simplified to *f*, as above.

### Examples:

#### § 312. Final OE. *sc*.

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>afaz</i> sb. ashes.        | <i>kef</i> sb. kecks.          |
| <i>dif</i> sb. dish.          | <i>ref</i> sb. rush.           |
| <i>ef</i> sb. ash (Fraxinus). | <i>preſauld</i> sb. threshold. |
| <i>fiſ</i> sb. fish.          | <i>wef</i> vb. wash.           |

#### § 313. Final Scand. *sk*.

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>buf</i> sb. bush. | <i>raf</i> adj. rash. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|

#### § 314. Final OE. *c* after *n*.

|                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>bēnf</i> sb. bench. | <i>ranf</i> sb. thickset-man. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|

#### § 315. Scand. *k* after *n*.

|                        |
|------------------------|
| <i>bunf</i> sb. bunch. |
|------------------------|

#### § 316. OFr. *ge* (*ǵ*).

|                            |
|----------------------------|
| <i>pođif</i> sb. porridge. |
|----------------------------|

#### *p*.

§ 317. Kendal *p* initially contains only a small number of words, of which a few are OE., one Scand., most OFr., and the remainder uncertain.

Its sources are 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, 3. OFr. *p*.

### Examples:

#### I. OE. *p*.

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>parək</i> sb. paddock. | <i>plūu</i> sb. plough. |
| <i>pīk</i> sb. pitch.     | <i>pūu</i> vb. pull.    |
| <i>pūək</i> sb. bag.      |                         |



II. Scand. *p*.*padək* sb. frog.III. OFr. *p*.*pār* sb. pair.*pē* vb. pay.*pārliſ* adj. dangerous.*podiſ* porridge.

Note. *park* sb. park may be of OFr. or of OE. origin (§ 60).

§ 318. Kendal *p* medially and finally corresponds to 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, and 3. OFr. *p*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *p*.*apl* sb. apple.*rīap* sb. rope.*hūap* vb. hope.*ſip* sb. sheep.*apn* vb. open.*hwelp* sb. puppy.

Note. In *hopl* vb. hobble (used of horses) *b* seems to have been unvoiced (see § 78). Usually older *b*, whatever its origin, remains voiced.

II. Scand. *p*.*apn* conj. perhaps.*hap* vb. wrap.*giap* vb. gape.*klip* vb. shear.*kolap* vb. rasher of bacon.*(jet)stiap* sb. gate post (§ 110 Note).III. OFr. *p*.*frap* vb. splutter.*ramp* vb. ruin, destroy.*kupl* sb. couple.*supə* sb. supper.*b*.

§ 319. Kendal *b* initially has four sources —  
1. OE. *b*, 2. Scand. *b*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *b*.*bai* vb. buy.*bġak* vb. bake.*barŋ* sb. child.*bġzŋ* sb. besom.*bġk* sb. brook.*blġnd* adj. blind.II. Scand. *b*.*bag* sb. bag.*bask* vb. bask.*blġk* adj. deep yellow of butter.*brakŋ* sb. bracken, fern.*byl* sb. bull.*bər* sb. whirr.III. OFr. *b*.*badġər* sb. small corndealer. *bġk* sb. beak.*bārəl* sb. barrel.*bōŋġ* adj. bonny.*bakl* sb. buckle.IV. Celtic *b*.*bog* sb. bog.*brat* sb. apron.

§ 320. Kendal *b* medially and finally has seven sources. These are 1. OE. *b*, *bb*, 2. Scand. *b*, *bb*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*, 5. OE. *f* before *n* < *b*, 6. Scand. *f* before *n* < *b*, 7. Scand. *pp* is voiced.

## Examples:

I. OE. *b*, *bb*.*nġb* sb. beak.*frub* sb. shrub.*nġbər* sb. neighbour.*əbyut* prep. about.II. Scand. *b*, *bb*.*blab* vb. let out a secret.*gab* sb. talkativeness.*gabl* vb. chatter, gabble.

III. OFr. *b*.*īəbʎ* adj. able.*tīəbʎ* sb. table.*trūbʎ* sb. trouble.IV. Celtic *b*.*ryb* vb. rub.

§ 321. OE. medial *f* (with the phonetic value  $\exists v$ ; see Bülbring, AE. Elementarb. § 474) has been stopped before *n* in the words *ēbm* adv. straight, just, *ībmīn* sb. evening, *sebm* num. seven, *alebm* num. eleven, which represent OE. *efne*, *æfnunȝ*, *seofon* and *\*elleofon*. In the two last words the Kendal form must have been derived from a ME. *\*seune*, *\*elleu-ne*; cf. ME. *seuen* CM. 508 *elleuen* CM. 4088. The development was probably *fn* < *bn* < *bm* < *bm*. In *sebnti* num. seventy, *m* seems to have been dissimilated to *n*, owing to the following *-t*. Here *b* may have been preserved throughout, if this be a genuine dialect word.

§ 322. Scand. *pp* has probably been voiced in *nab* vb. seize grab at, cf. Dan. *nappe*.

*m*.

§ 323. Kendal *m* initially has three sources, viz. 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *m*.*mad* adj. mad.*mītf* adj. much.*maud* sb. mould, earth.*myun* sb. moon.II. Scand. *m*.*meldər* sb. a quantity of corn.*mēns* sb. kindness.*mēzd* adj. confused.

III. OFr. *m*.*maʦər* sb. matter.*mēdʌ* vb. meddle.*mʉnʒ* sb. money.

§ 324. Medially and finally Kendal *m* has four sources, which are 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*, 4. OE. *n* after *f* < *m* by assimilation.

## Examples:

I. OE. *m*.*hamər* sb. hammer.*kramʌ* vb. scramble.*hʉəm* sb. home.*sʉm* pro. some.

In *hwēmʌ* vb. upset, older *ʌm* has become *mʌ*.

II. Scand. *m*.*blʉm* sb. bloom.*gʉm* sb. good sense.*wāmʌ* vb. roll about.III. OFr. *m*.*blʉəm* vb. blame.*ramp* vb. ruin.*kām* adj. calm.*tʃīmʌ* sb. chimney.IV. OE. *f* + *n* < *bm*,*ēbm* adv. straight.*ēbmʉn* sb. evening.*sēbm* num. seven.

Note. Scand. *n* has become *m* in *ēbm* sb. object.

*f*.

§ 325. Kendal *f* initially has four sources, which are 1. OE. *f*, 2. Scand. *f*, 3. OFr. *f*, 4. Celtic *f*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *f*.*faʦər* sb. father.*fʃʃ* sb. fish.*fʃən* adj. glad.*fʃʃk* sb. flitch.



II. Scand. *f*.*fēla* sb. fellow.*fē* vb. scare.*fūas* sb. waterfall.III. OFr. *f*.*fias* sb. face.*fēl* sb. flail.*frap* v<sub>L</sub>. splutter.IV. Celtic *f*.*fun* sb. fun.

§ 326. Medially and finally Kendal *f* has four sources and corresponds to 1. OE. *f*, 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, ME. final *gh*, 3. Scand. *f*, and 4. OFr. *f*.

§ 327. *f* when final in OE. and before voiceless consonants was voiceless and has remained so in such positions till the present day, whereas medial intervocalic *f* is always voiced. Such words as *snaf*l vb. act queerly, and *fu*st sb. shovel, by the side of ME. *schovele*, are due to the early loss of *e* between *f* and *l*, producing forms like \**snaf-l-en*, \**schof-l-e*, which would remain unvoiced. On the other hand *gīov-lək* sb. crowbar goes back to a ME. *gavelokes*, Psalm LIV, 22, where *v* (older *f*) was intervocalic. In *da*ftl vb. stun, *t* has been lost between *f* and *l*. It represents OE. \**dæft-lian*. In *ɔf* adv. off, and *ov*, *ɔv*, prep. of; we have ME. *f* with full stress, and with lack of stress.

## Examples:

*da*ft adj. foolish.*ka*f sb. chaff.*ə*ftər prep. after.*lō*f sb. loaf.*hō*f sb. half.*ʃī*lf sb. shelf.

In *nī*əf sb. fist *f* represents Scand. *f*, in *stu*f sb. stuff OFr. *f*.

§ 328. Medial OE. *h* and *Ʒ* (with probably the phonetic values  $\bigcirc$   $\bigodot$  [HES. § 896]) became when final *hw* ( $\bigcirc^{\circ}$ ) in the ME. period and later passed into *f* ( $\bigcirc$ ). Medially they became *w*, giving rise to diphthongs in Modern English. The date of the change *hw* < *f* is not known, but is probably older than the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Wallis in the 17<sup>th</sup> gives *cōff*, *trōff*, *tuff*, *ruff*, *laff*, and adds 'Inough (singulare) sat multum sonatur inuff, at inough (plurale) sat multa sonatur enow'. These two last words appear in Kendal as *ɛnyf* and *ɛniy*, and represent ME. *inogh* : *inoghe*. They seem to be used indiscriminately.

#### Examples:

|                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>laf</i> vb. laugh.       | <i>ruf</i> adj. rough.  |
| <i>lafter</i> sb. laughter. | <i>tɔf</i> adj. tough.  |
| <i>lafter</i> sb. brood.    | <i>trɔf</i> sb. trough. |

#### v.

§ 329. Kendal *v* initially only occurs in words of OFr. origin; e. g.

|                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>varə</i> adv. very. | <i>va-laik</i> adv. perhaps. |
| <i>vau</i> vb. vow.    |                              |

§ 330. Medially and finally Kendal *v* represents 1. OE. medial *f*, 2. OE. medial *f* after *l*, 3. OE. *f* before *r*, 4. Scand. *f*, ME. *v* in medial positions and 5. OFr. *v*.

In 1., 2. and 3. *f* was medial, in ME., not final. *gɪəvlək* sb. crowbar represents ME. *gavelokes* Ps. LIV, 22. In *kōvz* sb. pl. calves, *sōv* sb. salve we have ME. *l + f + vowel*. — e. g. *peos salfe* Mk. XIV, 5, calves Wicl. Num. XXIX, 32. In *ɪvər* adv. ever, *klavə* sb. clover, re-

presenting OE. *ǣfre*. clǣfre, *f* became intervocalic in ME.;  
e. g. *efere* Hom. I, 9, 21, *evere* Hav. 424.

### Examples:

#### I. OE. *f*.

*aivi* sb. ivy.

*gīv* vb. give.

*draiv* vb. drive.

Note. *hēv* vb. have is derived from forms like *hafa*, *hafað*.

#### II. Scand. *f*.

*raiv* vb. tear.

*sīvz* sb. sedges.

#### III. OFr. *v*.

*revat* sb. rivet.

*straiv* vb. strive.

### *hw*.

§ 331. Kendal *hw* which only occurs initially, has five sources, which are 1. OE. *hw*, 2. OE. *cw*, 3. Scand. *kv*, 4. OFr. *qu*, 5. Celtic *chw*.

In unstressed positions *hw* always becomes *w*; e. g. *nīə tə war wi livt* = 'near to where we lived,' but *hwar is-tə gān?* = 'where art thou going?'

### Examples:

#### I. OE. *hw*.

*hwā*, *hwīə* interrog. pro. who.

*hwēdər* pro. which.

*hwēlp* sb. puppy.

*hwīl* sb. wheel.

#### II. OE. *cw*.

*hwīk* adj. living.

#### III. Scand. *kv*.

*hwai-kōf* sb. heifer-calf.

IV. OFr. *qu*.*hwajæt* adj. quiet.V. Celtic *chw*.*hwjn* sb. gorse. See § 31 Note.*w*.

§ 332. Kendal *w* initially corresponds, to 1. OE. *w*,  
2. Scand. *v*, 3. Scand. *hv*, and 4. OFr. *v*.

## Examples:

I. OE. *w*.*waild* adj. wild.*waphl* adj. weak, feeble, etc.*wark* sb. work.*wepm* sb. weapon.II. Scand. *v*.*war* vb. waste. See § 60.III. Scand. *hv*.*wardas* sb. weekdays. See § 60.IV. OFr. *v*.*wjæst* vb. waste.*wjæstræl* sb. wastrel.

§ 333. Medially Kendal *w* occurs only after *k*, *t*, *d* *s*,  
and represents 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, and 3. OFr. *cu*.

## Examples:

1. OE. *w*.*swadl* vb. swathe.*swain* sb. pig.*swjæl* sb. burn away (of a candle).

*dwjnł* vb. dwindle represents ME. \*dwindelen from *dwīnen*, cf.  
ON. *dvīna*. *twain* vb. waste away, is of uncertain origin; but cannot  
be for \*dwain as *dw* seems to remain voiced in Kendal.

II. OFr. *cu*.*twjlt* sb. quilt.



This change is in all probability due to the assimilation of the velar to the preceding alveolar in the compound *bed-twilt* for \**bed-kwilt*.

### *h.*

§ 334. The stress *h* in Kendal is always preserved when initial, but after consonants and in medial positions is always lost, e. g. *hamər* sb. hammer, but *tamər* the hammer, *taməriəd* the hammers head. In *hylət* sb. owl it seems to have been inserted where originally absent. It corresponds to 1. OE. *h*, 2. Scand. *h*, 3. OFr. *h*.

#### Examples:

##### I. OE. *h*.

*hald* sb. hold. *hād* sb. head.

##### II. Scand. *h*.

*hayk* sb. hank. *hij* vb. hang.

##### III. OFr. *h*.

*hant* vb. haunt. *hyrt* sb. hurt.

### *tf.*

§ 335. Kendal *tf* when initial corresponds to 1. OE. fronted *č*, 2. ANorm. *ch*.

#### Examples:

##### I. OE. *č*.

*tfikn* sb. chicken. *tfiuz* vb. choose.

*tfiək* vb. choke.

Note. *tfərn* sb. churn, *tfərtf* church instead of \**kərn* and \**kərk* are borrowed from Polite English. *tf* in *tfiti* sb. cat probably represents OE. *c*; cf. ME. *chitte*, whelp 'catulus'.

##### II. ANorm. *ch*.

*tfēn* sb. chain. *tfimlə* sb. chimney.

§ 336. Medially and finally *tf* corresponds to  
1. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*, 2. OE. *ȝ* after *t*, 3. ME. *ch* from OFr. *ch*, *c*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*.

*batf* sb. batch (from \**bæċes*, \**bæċe*).

*etf* pro. each.

*ratf* vb. eructate.

II. OE. *ȝ* after *t*.

*ortſæt* sb orchard. This is perhaps a loanword. See § 82.

III. ME. *ch*.

*katf* vb. catch.

*dȝ*.

§ 337. Kendal *dȝ* occurs only in a few words of ANorm. origin, and represents AN. *j* and *g*.

Examples:

I. Initial *dȝ* = ANorm. *j*.

*dȝakdā* sb. jackdaw.

*dȝamīlaynēk* sb. heron.

*dȝyſt* adv. just.

II. Medial *dȝ* = ANorm. *ġ*.

*ēdȝ* sb. age.

*rēdȝ* sb. rage.

Note. In *badȝer* it represents OFr. *dî*, e. g. bladier. In *parȝridȝ* it represents Polite English *dȝ*.

## Chapter VI.

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### Table of consonant-changes.

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#### Kendal — OE. etc.

##### § 338. Kendal *k*.

- Kendal *k* = 1. OE. *c* before original back vowels § 211, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *c* before original front vowels § 211, II.  
 = 3. OE. *cc*, *x*, medially § 216.  
 = 4. Scand. *k* §§ 213, 218.  
 = 5. OFr. *c*, *q* §§ 214, 213.  
 = 6. Celtic *c* §§ 215, 220.

##### § 339. Kendal *g*.

- Kendal *g* = 1. OE. *ȝ* before original back vowels § 221, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *ȝ* before original front vowels § 221, 2.  
 = 3. OE. *-cȝ-* medially § 228.  
 = 4. OE. *-cc-* medially § 229.  
 = 5. Scand. *g* initially § 224.  
 = 6. Scand. *-gg* § 230.  
 = 7. OFr. *g* §§ 225, 231.  
 = 8. OFr. *c* medially § 232.  
 = 9. Celtic *g* § 233.

##### § 340. Kendal *sk*.

- Kendal *sk* = 1. OE. initial *sc* § 235.  
 = 2. OE. final *sc* § 238, 1.  
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.  
 = 4. OFr. *sq*, *sc* § 237.

§ 341. Kendal *y*.

- Kendal *y* = 1. OE. *ȳ* § 239, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *ne* § 239, 2.  
 = 3. Scand. *ng* § 240, 1.  
 = 4. Scand. *nk* § 240, 2.  
 = 5. Scand. *gn* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 342. Kendal *j*.

- Kendal *j* = 1. OE. *ġ* (Gmc. *j*) § 241, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *ġ* (Gmc. *g*) § 241, 2  
 = 3. Scand. *j* § 242, 1.  
 = 4. Scand. *g* § 242, 2.  
 = 5. Older Kendal *ȝ* § 243.

§ 343. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE *t* §§ 244, 249, 253.  
 = 2. OE. final *d* unstressed § 249 Note.  
 = 3. Scand. *t* §§ 245, 250.  
 = 4. OFr. *t* §§ 246, 251.  
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 247.  
 = 6. Celtic *t* § 252.

§ 344. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* §§ 255, 258, 1.  
 = 2. OE *p* medially § 258, 2.  
 = 3. Scand. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.  
 = 4. Scand. *p* medially § 259, 2.  
 = 5. OFr. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.  
 = 6. OFr. *t* § 260, 2.

§ 345. Kendal *l*.

- Kendal *l* = 1. OE. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.  
 = 2. OE. *hl* § 261, 2.  
 = 3. Scand. *l* §§ 262, 1, 264.  
 = 4. Scand. *hl* § 262, 2.  
 = 5. OFr. *l* (medially) § 265.



§ 346. Kendal *n*.

- Kendal *n* = 1. OE. *n* §§ 267, 1, 270.  
 = 2. OE. *cn* § 267, 2.  
 = 3. OE. *ɝn* § 267, 3.  
 = 4. OE. *hn* § 267, 4.  
 = 5. OE. *-nɝ* § 273.  
 = 6. OE. *-nd* § 274.  
 = 7. Scand. *n* §§ 268, 271.  
 = 8. Scand. *ng* § 275.  
 = 9. OFr. *n* §§ 269, 272.

§ 347. Kendal *r*.

- Kendal *r* = 1. OE. *r* §§ 276, 1, 280.  
 = 2. OE. *hr* § 276, 2.  
 = 3. OE. *wr* § 276, 3.  
 = 4. Scand. *r* §§ 277, 281.  
 = 5. OFr. *r* §§ 278, 282.  
 = 6. Celtic *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 348. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* before *r* + *æ* § 284, 1 and 3.  
 = 2. OFr. *t* before *r* + *æ* § 284, 2 and 4.

§ 349. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* before *r* §§ 285, 286, 1, 289.  
 = 2. OE. *p* medially § 286, 3.  
 = 3. Scand. *d* before *r* §§ 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.  
 = 4. OFr. *ss* § 288.

§ 350. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* § 290, 1.  
 = 2. Scand. *p* § 290, 2.

§ 351. Kendal *ð*.

- Kendal *ð* = 1. OE. *p* § 291, 1 and 2.  
 = 2. Scand. *p* § 291, 2.

§ 352. Kendal *s*.

- Kendal *s* = 1. OE. *s* §§ 292, 1, 294, 296.  
 = 2. Scand. *s* §§ 292, 2, 295.  
 = 3. OFr. *s* § 292, 3.  
 = 4. OE. *sc* §§ 292, 4, 299.  
 = 5. Scand. *sk* § 300.

§ 353. Kendal *z*.

- Kendal *z* = 1. ME. medial *s* § 302.  
 = 2. Scand. medial *s* § 303.  
 = 3. OFr. medial *s* § 304.  
 = 4. ME. final *s* § 305.  
 = 5. OFr. final *s* § 306.

§ 354. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *sc* §§ 308, 312.  
 = 2. OE. *c* after *n* §§ 311, 314.  
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 309, 313.  
 = 4. Scand. *k* after *n* §§ 311, 318.  
 = 5. OFr. *s* § 310.  
 = 6. OFr. *ge* § 316.

§ 355. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.  
 = 2. Scand. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.  
 = 3. OFr. *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 356. Kendal *b*.

- Kendal *b* = 1. OE. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *f* § 321.  
 = 3. Scand. *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.  
 = 4. Scand. *pp* § 322.  
 = 5. OFr. *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.  
 = 6. Celtic *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 357. Kendal *m*.

- Kendal *m* = 1. OE. *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *n* after *f* § 324, 4.  
 = 3. Scand. *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.  
 = 4. OFr. *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 358. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *f* §§ 325, 1, 327.  
 = 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, medially and finally § 328.  
 = 3. Scand. *f* §§ 325, 2, 327, 4.  
 = 4. OFr. *f* §§ 325, 3, 327, 4.  
 = 5. Celtic *f* § 325, 4.

§ 359. Kendal *v*.

- Kendal *v* = 1. OE. medial *f* § 330, 1.  
 = 2. Scand. medial *f* § 330, 2.  
 = 3. OFr. *v* initially and medially §§ 329, 330, 3.

§ 360. Kendal *hw*.

- Kendal *hw* = 1. OE. *hw* § 331, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *cw* § 331, 2.  
 = 3. Scand. *kv* § 331, 3.  
 = 4. OFr. *qu* § 331, 4.  
 = 5. Celtic *chw* § 331, 5.

§ 361. Kendal *w*.

- Kendal *w* = 1. OE. *w* §§ 332, 1, 333, 1.  
 = 2. Scand. *v* §§ 332, 2, 333, 2.  
 = 3. Scand. *hw* § 332, 3.  
 = 4. OFr. *v* § 332, 4.  
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 333, 3.

§ 362. Kendal *h*.

- Kendal *h* = 1. OE. *h* § 334, 1.

Kendal *h* = 2. Scand. *h* § 334, 2.  
 = 3. OFr. *h* § 334, 3.

§ 363. Kendal *tf*.

Kendal *tf* = 1. OE. *i* §§ 335, 1, 336, 1.  
 = 2. OE. *ɜ* after *t* medially § 336, 2.  
 = 3. ANorm. *ch* § 335, 2.  
 = 4. OFr. *ch*, *c*, ME. *ch* § 336, 3.

§ 364. Kendal *dʒ*.

Kendal *dʒ* = 1. ANorm. *j* + *g* § 337.  
 = 2. OFr. *-dʒ-* § 337 Note.

## Chapter VII.

### Table of consonant-changes.

#### I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 365. OE. *c*.

OE. *c* = 1. *k* initially before original back vowels  
 § 211, 1.  
 = 2. *k* initially before original front vowels  
 § 211, 2.  
 = 3. *tf* initially before original front vowels  
 § 335, 1.  
 = 4. *k* medially § 218.  
 = 5. *tf* medially § 336, 1.  
 = 6. medially *cc* < *g* § 229.  
 = 7. *cn* < *n* § 267, 2.  
 = 8. *nc* < *nk* § 239, 2.



OE. *c* = 9. *nc* < *nf* §§ 311, 34.

= 10. *nc* < *v* § 239, 2.

§ 366. OE. *ȝ*.

OE. *ȝ* = 1. *g* initially before original back vowels  
§ 222, 1.

= 2. *g* initially before original front vowels  
§ 222, 2.

= 3. *j* initially before original front vowels  
§ 241, 2.

= 4. *ȝ* medially is lost.

= 5. *ȝ* finally < *f* § 328.

= 6. *nȝ* < 1. *v* § 239, 1.

< 2. *n* § 273.

= 7. *l r* + *ȝ* < 1. *i*, 2. *a*.

= 8. *i* + *ȝ* < *i*.

§ 367. OE. *cȝ* = *g* § 228.

§ 368. OE. *sc*.

OE. *sc* = 1. *f* §§ 308, 311.

= 2. *sk* §§ 235, 238.

= 3. *s* by assimilation §§ 299.

§ 369. OE. *ȝ* (Gmc. *j*) = *j* § 241, 1.

§ 370. OE. *t*.

OE. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 241, 249, 253.

= 2. *t* before *r* or *æ r* § 284, 2 and 3.

§ 371. OE. *d*.

OE. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 255, 256, 1.

= 2. *d* before *r* or *æ r* §§ 285, 286, I etc.

= 3. *t* when unstressed § 249 Note.

= 4. Lost between *n* + *l*.

§ 372. OE. *þ*.

- OE. *þ* = 1. *þ* initially and finally § 290, 1.  
 = 2. *ð* medially and with secondary stress  
 §§ 291, 1 and 3.  
 = 3. *d* medially § 258, 2.  
 = 4. *ð* before *r* or *or* medially § 286.  
 = 5. ME. *hþ* = *t* § 249 Note.

§ 373. OE. *l*.

- OE. *l* = 1. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.  
 = 2. *ā* + *ld* remains.  
 = 3. lost between *ā* + *k*, *f*, *t* etc.  
 = 4. lost when doubled after *ā*.  
 = 5. lost between *o* + *d* or *t*.

§ 374. OE. *hl* = *l* § 261, 2.§ 375. OE. *n*.

- OE. *n* = *n* §§ 267, 1.  
 = *m* after OE. *f* § 324, 4.

§ 376. OE. *hn* = *n* initially § 267, 4.§ 377. OE. *r*.

- OE. *r* = 1. *r* initially § 276, 1.  
 = 2. *r* when medial and intervocalic § 280, 1.  
 = 3. before *d*, *t* by metathesis, usually preserved  
 § 280, 1.  
 = 4. before all other consonants usually lost.  
 = 5. when final in the mod. dialect lost.  
 = 6. after *t* *ð* = *r*.

§ 378. OE. *hr* = *r* initially § 276, 2.§ 379. OE. *wr* = *r* initially § 276, 3.

§ 380. OE. *s*.

- OE. *s* = 1. *s* initially § 292, 1.  
 = 2. *s* medially before voiceless stops § 296.  
 = 3. *s* when final with chief stress § 294.  
 = 4. *z* when medial and intervocalic § 302.  
 = 5. *z* when final with secondary stress § 305.

§ 381. OE. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.§ 382. OE. *b*.

- OE. *b* = 1. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.  
 = 2. *p* § 318 Note.

§ 383. OE. *f*.

- OE. *f* = 1. *f* initially § 325, 1.  
 = 2. *v* medially, when intervocalic § 330, 1.  
 = 3. *f* before voiceless stops § 327.  
 = 4. *f* before *l* in a few cases § 327.  
 = 5. *b* before OE. *n* § 321.  
 = 6. *f* finally with full stress § 327.  
 = 7. *v* finally with secondary stress.

§ 384. OE. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.§ 385. OE. *w*.

- OE. *w* = 1. *w* initially and after consonants §§ 332, 1,  
 338, 1.  
 = 2. lost medially.

§ 386. OE. *hw*.

- OE. *hw* = 1. *hw* § 331, 1.  
 = 2. *w* § 331.

§ 387. OE. *cw* = *hw* § 331, 2.

§ 388. OE. *h*.

OE. *h* = 1. *h* § 334, 1.

= 2. lost medially before *t*.

= 3. finally becomes *f* § 328.

## II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 389. Scand. *k* = *k* §§ 213, 218.

§ 390. Scand. *g*.

Scand. *g* = 1. *g* § 224.

= 2. *j* § 242, 2.

= 3. *gg* medially and finally < *g* § 230.

= 4. *gn* medially < *ɣ* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 391. Scand. *sk*.

Scand. *sk* = 1. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.

= 2. *f* §§ 309, 313.

§ 392. Scand. *kv* = *hw* § 330, 3.

§ 393. Scand. *t* = *t* §§ 245, 250.

§ 394. Scand. *d*.

Scand. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.

= 2. *ɖ* before *r* and *ʀ* § 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.

§ 395. Scand. *þ*.

Scand. *þ* = 1. *þ* § 290, 2.

= 2. *ð* § 291, 2.

= 3. *d* medially § 259, 2.

§ 396. Scand. *l* = *l* § 262, 1, 264.

§ 397. Scand. *hl* = *l* § 262, 2.



§ 398. Scand. *n*.

Scand. *n* = 1. *n* §§ 268, 271.

= 2. *m* after *f* § 324, 4 Note.

§ 399. Scand. *r*.

Scand. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 277, 281.

= 2. *r* after *t*, *q*.

§ 400. Scand. *s*.

Scand. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 2, 295.

= 2. *z* medially, when originally intervocalic  
§ 303.

§ 401. Scand. *p*.

Scand. *p* = 1. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.

= 2. *pp* < *b* § 322.

§ 402. Scand. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.

§ 403. Scand. *f*.

Scand. *f* = 1. *f* §§ 328, 2, 327 Note.

= 2. *v* medially § 330, 2.

§ 404. Scand. *v* = *w* §§ 332, 2.

§ 405. Scand. *hv* = *w* § 332, 3.

§ 406. Scand. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.

§ 407. Scand. *h* = *h* § 334, 2.

### III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 408. OFr. *c*.

OFr. *c* = 1. *k* before back vowels §§ 214.

= 2. *s* before front vowels.

= 3. *g* medially § 232.

*sq*, *sc* = 4. *sk* §§ 234, 237.

*qu* = 5. *hw* § 331, 4.

OFr. *cu* = 6. *tw* §§ 247.

*ch*, *c* = 7. *tf* § 336, 3.

§ 409. OFr. *g* = *g* § 225, 231.

§ 410. ANorm. *ch* = *tf* § 335, 2.

§ 411. ANorm. *g* + *j*.

ANorm. *g* + *j* = 1. *dž* § 337.

= 2. *f* § 316.

§ 412. OFr. *t*.

OFr. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 246, 251.

= 2. *t* before or after *r* and *ør* § 284.

= 3. *d* § 262, 2.

§ 413. OFr. *d*.

OFr. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.

*d̥i* = 2. *dž* medially § 337, 2.

§ 414. OFr. *n* = *n* § 269, 272.

§ 415. OFr. *r*.

OFr. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 278, 1, 282.

= 2. *r* after *t*.

§ 416. OFr. *s*.

OFr. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 3.

= 2. *z* medially § 304.

= 3. *f* § 310.

*ss* = 4. *q* § 288.

§ 417. OFr. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 418. OFr. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.

§ 419. OFr. *f* = *f* §§ 325, 3, 327 Note.

§ 420. OFr. *v*.

OFr. *v* = 1. *v* §§ 329, 339, 3.

= 2. *w* § 332, 4.

§ 421. OFr. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 422. OFr. *h* = *h* § 334, 3.

#### IV. Celtic — Kendal.

§ 423. Celtic *c* = *k* §§ 215, 220.

§ 424. Celtic *g* = *g* § 226.

§ 425. Celtic *t* = *t* § 252.

§ 426. Celtic *r* = *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 427. Celtic *b* = *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 428. Celtic *f* = *f* § 325, 4.

§ 429. Celtic *chw* = *hw* § 331, 5.

## Chapter VIII.

### Outlines of the Accidence of the Kendal Dialect.

§ 430. The Kendal dialect has preserved relatively few of the older inflections, its condition in this respect being similar to that of Polite English.

#### Nouns.

§ 431. These have a singular and plural, the latter being marked usually by the termination *z*. Modern Kendal has practically speaking but two cases, the nominative and the genitive. The former has also the functions of the older accusative and dative. The nominative (with the functions of accusative and dative) is uninflected, case relationships being expressed by the relative position

of the words in question. E. g. 'gīv kat sūm mīlk' where *kat* is dative 'rīatf mī fader ə kup', where *mī fader* is dative. Often the relationship is expressed by the preposition *tə*. *təl* as, 'sēnd sūm mīət tət mēn it hē'. The genitive is expressed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*), OE. *-es*, as 'ə manz laif', 'kūt ut fīfəz gīlz'. The *-r*-nouns as a rule form their genitive without *-z*, as 'hər fader diuər', cf. ME. *fader* (gen.) Ferumbras 1351. 'hīz muðər āld bliu bənət', cf. ME. on his moder knē CM. 11681. 'mī bruðər kūət', cf. ME. broðer Laȝ. 6741. In a few cases an uninflected genitive occurs with other nouns as 'dæg muðər', 'kat lūg'. Here the absence of *-z* is perhaps due to the analogy of the *-r*-stems.

The genitive can also be expressed by the preposition *av*, *ə*, as 'tanl ət diuər'.

The partitive use of the genitive is also expressed by *av*, *ə*, 'ə pūnd ə tētīz', 'ən yuns ə bakə'.

§ 432. The plural is usually formed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*) to the stem, as *dəgz*, *hōz*, *ratnuz*, *refəz*, *fīfəz*, *kats*, *rīəps*. Nouns ending in *f*, *s* voice the consonant before *z* in the plural as *līəf*, *līəvz*, *lōf*, *lōvz*, *kōf*, *kōvz*, *hūus*, *hūuzəz*. *būus* sb. cowstall, seems to have no plural.

§ 433. The Kendal dialect has the following Umlaut plurals — e. g. *mēn*, *gīs*, *tīp*, *kai*, *lais*, *mais*. There are only two *-n* plurals in Kendal; *īn* sb. eyes and *\*fūun* sb. shoes, the latter of which is now obsolete, its place being taken by *fuuz*. The *-r* pl. *\*tīldər* is unknown, its place being taken by *barnuz*. A few nouns originally neuter, have the same form for singular as plural — e. g. *fīp* pl. *fīp*, *dīər* pl. *dīər*, *swain* pl. *swain*. The latter, however, seems to be generally used in the singular as — 'ə gərt big waləpin



*swain*'. The word *bġest* sb. beast has the plural *bġas* used collectively.

Nouns expressing weight or measure usually have no plural as, '*tuu pynd a mġel*'. But those expressing time or space seem to have a plural as, *prġ jġaz*, *ġt munġs*. A few nouns are only used in the plural as *sġdärz*, *taŷz*.

### Adjectives.

§ 434. The adjective remains uninflected both in singular and plural.

Many new adjectives have been formed in the dialect by the addition of *-ġ* (OE. *lic*) to ME. adjectives. These correspond sometimes, but not always, to the adjectives in *-ish* of Polite English. Examples are — *brŷuniġ*, *äldġ*, *därtilġ*, *kwġärġ*, *wetġ*.

The only adjective in *isc* seems to be *walŷ* insipid, tasteless, for OE. \**walhisċ*, ME. \**wallisch*, cf. Lonsdale Dial. *wallaish*.

§ 435. Adjectives are compared by the addition of *-är*, *-äst* (OE. *-ra*, *-ost*), as *härđ*, *härđär*, *härđäst*. The unlauded comparatives and superlatives have passed over into the *-ra*, *-ost* type; hence *laŷ*, *laŷär*, *laŷäst*, instead of *laŷ*, \**leŷär*, \**leŷäst*.

The following adjectives take positive, comparative, and superlative, from different stems —

*bad*, *wär*, *wärst*.

*fär*, *färđär*, *färđäst*.

*gŷđ*, *betär*, *best*.

*laıl*, *ġäs*, *ġäst*.

*mġtf*, *mġär*, *mġäst*.

*när*, *niädär*, *niädäst*.

### Numerals.

§ 436. The Kendal dialect has the following cardinal numerals, which are indeclinable — *jā* (*jan*), *tyu* (\**twiə* obsolete), *prī*, *fauər*, *faiv*, *siks*, *sɛbm*, *ēt*, *nain*, *tɛn*, *ələbm*, *twɛlv*, *pərtin*, *fauətin*, *twenti*, *pərti*, *fauəti*, *fifti*, *sebənti*, *hundrəd*, *pɹuznd*.

§ 437. The ordinals are — *fərst*, *seknd*, *pərd*, *fauərþ*, *fift*, *siksþ*, *sebenþ*, *ɛtþ*, *nainþ*, *tɛnþ*, *twɛntiəþ*, *hundrətþ*. The distributives are '*jan bi jan*', '*tyu bi tyu*', '*prī at jā taim*' or '*prī at ə taim*' etc.

The multiplicatives are '*jans*,' '*twais*,' '*prī taimz*,' '*bīəþ taimz*' etc.

### The Definite Article.

§ 438. This is expressed in Kendal by what is probably a remnant of the neut. pron. *ðat*. viz. *-t*. It is lost before the stops *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*; its place being taken by a more emphatic pronunciation of the consonant with possible slight glottal closure. (Denoted in the specimens by the accent' being inserted just before the consonant thus stressed.) Before *l*, *r*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *hw* and *w* it is sounded, but seems to be generally silent before *sk*, *st*, *sp*, *sm*, *sn*, as '*snā kumz dyun varə hwaistli*,' '*skai liuks tərbl blak tə nīt*'. *h* is generally dropped after it, as '*tamər*' 'the hammer'.

§ 439. When however the article is preceded by the prepositions *bi*, *i*, *intə*; *əntə*, *tə ə* (*əv*) all of which end in vowels, the '*t*' is preserved, no matter what consonant follows, as — '*həd it bi't tɪəþ*,' '*gā intət hyus*,' '*a went əntət brɪg*'. '*giv sumət tət lad ən lɛt ɪm gay əwɛ*'. '*az bi gān tət taun it mɔrnɪŋ*,' '*tak ə hiər ət dɔg ət bi't jə*'. Examples of the treatment of the article are — '*kats tərbl freskɪ tənīt*,' '*gɪs iz ənt pɒnd*,' '*dɔg lɛ dyun əfuər tfaɪə*,' '*pɒdɪf hez nɪə sɔt*'

*int*, 't landz mī ān,' 't sā iznt auə fərp,' 't wamps hez it̪ ət rasbərɪz,' 'əpn tubm diuər ən sɪ ɪf tm̪əts red̪ɪ'.

§ 440. The indefinite article is expressed by ə, ən, the former before consonants and h, the latter before vowels. E. g. ə pig, ə hʊlət, ən apl. The negative indefinite article is n̪ɪn as 'n̪ɪn ən əm kʊm', 'n̪ɪn gɛ mi n̪ə ənsə'. The adjective corresponding to n̪ɪn is n̪ə as 'av n̪ə bras tə war ən ɔɪ'.

The indefinite numerals are ɔ, mɛnɪ, fiu; ɔd, a large number is expressed by 'ə gɛə fiu', 'ə lɔt', 'ə tərbl̪ mɛnɪ'. Gɛə fiu denotes very few.

### Pronouns.

§ 441. The Kendal dialect has the following pronouns —

That of the first person is nominative ai (stressed form), a (secondary form), ə (unstressed form) which are used as follows —

'aɪz gān nət ðy', 'a hʊəp jəl kʊm əgɛn', 'mʌn ə kʊm ɪn'?

The accusative and dative to this pronoun are mi, mī, mə, which are used in the same way as the nominative as — 'it sɪmz tə mɪ, jɪd bɛtər ə stɔpt ət hɪəm', 'gɪ mɪ ɔt plɪst hɪər', 'hwat hɛztə braut mə'?

The plural is wi, wɪ, accusative and dative ys, əs as, 'wi pɪpk jɪd bɛtər nət', 'wɪ wɔkt ət wɛ tə Sɛbər', 'ɛks ys əbyut ɪt nət hɪm', 'tɛl əs hwat jɪ pɪpk ət'.

The accusative is used for the nominative in the phrases 'its mi', 'ys ət nāz ɪm' (also 'wi ət nāz ɪm', see § 482).

§ 442. That of the second person is nominative ðy (stressed form), ðy (secondary form), tə (unstressed form), which are used as follows: — 'ðy mun diu it nət mi', 'ðy sɛz ðyɪz bɪn byt ə dɔnt nā hweɔər ðy hɛz'.

*Tə*, the unstressed form is only used after verbs as  
*'hez-tə bən dəm biəz ʏp jət?'* *'wiltə kʏm ʏn?'*

The accusative and dative of this pronoun are *ði*, *ði*,  
*ðə* which are used as follows *'a didnt eks ði, həd ði nəiz'*,  
*'al gi ðə sɪf ə wələpin ʏf ðʏ dʏznt lɪg hwaiət'*.

The plural of this pronoun is *ji*, *jɪ*, accusative and  
 dative *jə* as *'jɪ ɸɪŋk əz rəp bʏt əpɪ əz nət sə fər ʏt'*, *'ji na,*  
*last taim ə sed ji mud diu ɸisɪz'*, *'ə tɛl jə wat jɪd beɛər bi*  
*kɛərɸʏl'*.

Note. *ji*, *jə* is often used in place of the singular to people  
 with whom the speaker is not quite so familiar as his own family.

When the neut. demonstrative pronoun *'it'* follows immediately  
 after the personal pronouns *mə* *ðə*, the two coalesce giving *mət* *ðət*  
 as *'hez tə braut mət? nə əv nət braut ðət'*.

§ 443. The demonstrative pronoun of the third person  
 is — *hi* (*hi*), *fi* (*fi*), *it* with the accusative and dative *him*,  
*hər*, *it* and the genitive *hiz*, *hər*, *it* as — *'hi kənt gā bət wi*  
*kan'*, *'hi sed wi mʏd gā in'*, *'fi wants tə nət mi'*, *'ɸikɪ kʏm'*,  
*'it wɛnt diə ətə əl əpɔdət'*. *'Tɛl im əv sɪn ər.'* *'Brɪŋ it bak*  
*wɪ ði.'* *'Hiz fuuz ʏz tərbl əld.'* *'It fədər wəz ə ɸɪpɔg.'*

The plural of this pronoun is *ðē* (*ðē*, *ðə*), with accu-  
 sative, genitive, and dative *ðəm*, *ðəm*, *əm*, the latter being  
 derived from ME. *hem*.

Examples are — *'ə want tə bai t ɔrs bət ðē wɛnt sɛl it'*,  
*'brɪŋ əm hwɛn ðē ər rɛdi'*, *'ðəl siɪəli stɔp hwail ə ɡɪt ðər'*.  
*'Tɛl ðəm tə kʏm nət tʏdər fɔk.'* 'Of them' is expressed by  
*ən əm*, 'to them' by *'təl əm'*, 'with them' by *'wɪ əm'*, 'in them'  
 by *'in əm'*.

§ 444. The reflexive pronouns are *mɪsɛl*, *ðɪsɛl* and  
*jərsɛl*, *hɪzɛl*, *hərsɛl*, *ɪtsɛl*, pl. *ʏrɪsɛlz*, *jərsɛlz*, *ðərsɛlz*. This  
 relation may also be expressed by the simple personal  
 pronoun, or by the demonstrative as — *'al ɪn gā ən lɪg*



*mə dyun.* 'Sit *jə dyun ən mək jərsəl ət hām.* 'Tel *im tə wɛf im ɪt kɪtʃɪn.*'

§ 445. The pronominal adjectives are *mɪ*, *ði*, *hɪz*, *hər*, *ɪt*, *ʊər*, *jər* *ðər*, as '*mɪ faðər sɛlt ə hɪəl flək ə fɪp ʃɪstədi*', '*hiz tɛtɪz ərnt wɪrɪ ɡɪtɪn ʊp bat ʊər tɛtɪz apn ər beɪər nə ðat!*' '*It faðər wəz ə fɪp dɔɡ*'.

The independent possessives are *main*, *ðain*, *hɪz*, *hərz*, *ʊərz* *juərz*, *ðɛərz*.

§ 446. The other demonstrative pronouns in use in Kendal are —

*ðis*, pl. *ðɪz*, this.

*ðat*, pl. *ðər*, that.

*sɪk*, *sɪtʃ*, such.

*sɪəm*, same.

§ 447. The interrogative pronouns are

*hwɪə* who, gen. *hwɪəs*, dat. *hwɪə*.

*hwat* what.

*hwedər* which of two.

### Relative Pronouns.

§ 448. *who* is unknown in Kendal, its place being taken always by '*ət*' as '*Him ət dɪsɪt ɡɪt ʊp ɪn ə mɔrnɪn wɪl nɪvə ɡɪt twɜrk dɪən*'.

### The Verb.

§ 449. There are three classes of verbs in the Kendal dialect — strong (*ie*-Ablaut), reduplicating, and weak. Of these the weak are most numerous, the strong and reduplicating types being remnants from an older stage of the dialect.

## Conjugation.

§ 450. The verb possesses a simple present and preterite, formed on lines analogous to what happens in Polite English.

The present continuous, future, perfect, and pluperfect are compound tenses.

The imperative on the other hand is simple, but the subjunctive is compound.

§ 451. Paradigm of the verb *tə kym*.

## Present tense.

|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>a kym,</i>    | <i>wī kymz (kym).</i> |
| <i>ðyu kymz,</i> | <i>ji kym.</i>        |
| <i>hī kymz,</i>  | <i>ðē kymz.</i>       |

## Preterite.

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| <i>a kom,</i>   | <i>wī kom.</i> |
| <i>ðyu kom,</i> | <i>ji kom.</i> |
| <i>hi kom,</i>  | <i>ðē kom.</i> |

§ 452. The present continuous is *az kymən*, the future *al kum*, *aş kym*, the perfect *av kymt*, the pluperfect *ad kymt*. The subjunctive is *a mē kym* (pres.), *a myd kym* (preterite), *a wad ə kymt*, *a myd ə kymt*, (perfect). The imperative is *kym*, pl. *kym* — *let im kym* — *let əm kym*.

§ 453. The present participle is *kymən*, the past participle *kymt*. Most strong verbs have the past participle in *-n*, e. g. *born*, *worn*, *brəkn*. The infinitive is *kym*.

§ 454. The verb *tə bi* is conjugated as follows —

## Present.

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| <i>am, az.</i>     | <i>wī ər, wīər.</i> |
| <i>ðuiz, ðuz.</i>  | <i>jī ər, jīər.</i> |
| <i>hī iz, hīz.</i> | <i>ðē ər, ðēər.</i> |

### Preterite.

*a waz* or *wəz*,      *wī wār* or *wər*.

*ðyu waz* or *wəz*,      *jī wār* or *wər*.

*hī waz* or *wəz*,      *ðē wār* or *wər*.

The future is *as* *bī*, or *al bī*, the perfect *av bīn*, the pluperfect *ad bīn*, imperative *bī*, *bī(jə)*, *lēt əm bī*. The subjunctive mood is formed as in *kym*.

The present participle is *bīn*, the past *bīn*, infinitive *bi*, *bī*.

§ 455. The verb 'to *hēv*' is conjugated as follows: —

### Present.

*a hēv*, *av*.      *wī hēv*, *wv*.

*ðyu hēz*, *ðyuz*.      *jī hēv*, *jv*.

*hī hēz*, *hīz*.      *ðē hēv*, *ðēv*.

### Preterite.

*a hēd*, *ad*.      *wī hēd*, *wīd*.

*ðyu hēd*, *ðyud*.      *jī hēd*, *jīd*.

*hī hēd*, *hīd*.      *ðē hēd*, *ðēd*.

The imperative is *hēv*. In the future *hēv* sometimes becomes *ə*, as 'as *ə naut ətə tə diu wi ət*'. The present participle is *hēvin*, the past *hēd*.

### Strong (Ablaut) Verbs.

§ 456. Of these there are six classes in the Kendal dialect, corresponding to six Gmc. classes of Ablaut (see Sievers *Ags. Gr.*<sup>3</sup>, § 381 ff.). In many cases verbs have been transferred from one class to another. In others they have become weak.

§ 457. First Class (Gmc. *i*, *ai*, *i*, *i*).

*bait*, *bāt*, *bītn*, *bite*.

*draiv, driav, dravn*, drive.

*raid, riad, ridn*, ride.

*haid, hiad, hidn*, hide.

§ 458. Second Class (Gmc. *eu, au, u, o*).

*flai, fliu, flon*, vb. fly.

*friz, friaz, frozn*, vb. freeze.

*kriv, kriap, krapn*, vb. creep.

Note. *tʃiuz*, originally strong has become weak.

§ 459. Third Class (Gmc. *i, a, u, o(u)*).

I. nasal + cons.

*bīnd, band, bun(d)*, bind.

*drīpk, drayk, drupk*, drink.

*fīnd, fan(d), fun(d)*, find.

*klim, klam, klyn*, climb.

or *klimt, klimt*.

*sīp, say, sup*, sing.

*srīpk, frayk, frupkn*, shrink.

II. *l* + cons.

The three verbs originally belonging here, *help, milk, swal* have become weak.

III. *r, h* + cons.

*burst, brast, brasn*, burst.

*fait, faut, fight*.

*ren, ran, ren*, run.

*prest, prast, presn*, thrust.

§ 460. Fourth Class (Gmc. *e, a, ē, o*).

*bīor, bior, born*, bear.

*brēk, brak, brōkn*, break.

*kūm, kom, kumt*, come.

*stīal, stjal, staun*, steal.



Note. \**fær* is not in use in Kendal, only the p. p. *forŋ* being used. *kut*, originally weak, now belongs here, e. g. *kut*, *kot*, *kutŋ*.

§ 461. Fifth Class (Gmc. *e*, *a*, *ǣ*, *e*).

*et*, *et*, *etŋ*, eat.

*gīt*, *gat*, *gītŋ*, get.

*giv*, *gev*, or *ge*, *gin*, give.

*sīt*, *sat*, *sītŋ*, sit.

*trēd*, *trīəd*, *trōdŋ*, tread.

*līg*, *lē*, *lēŋ*, lie.

*sī*, *sā*, *sīŋ*, see.

§ 462. Sixth Class (Gmc. *a*, *ō*, *ō*, *a*).

*drā*, *driy*, *drān*, draw.

*grīəv*, *grīəv*, *grōvŋ*, dig (peats).

*stand*, *stīəd*, *stydŋ*, stand.

*swīər*, *swīər*, *sworn*, swear.

Note. The following verbs originally strong have become weak — *bīək* bake, *laf* laugh, *wēf* wash, *waks* grow, wax.

§ 463. The Kendal dialect contains also the following originally reduplicating verbs —

*blā*, *bliy*, *blān*, blow.

*fō*, *fēl*, fall.

*hōd*, *hēld*, *hōdŋ*, hold.

*kra*, *kriy*, *krān*, crow.

*mā*, *miy*, *mān*, mow.

*prā*, *priy*, *prān*, throw.

### Weak Verbs.

§ 464. The Kendal dialect has three classes of weak verbs, which may be arranged as follows —

1. Verbs ending in a nasal + back cons., which originally formed their preterites by the addition of *-ta* to

Gmc. \**vr*, as for example OE. *pyncean puhte*. These are but sparsely represented in Kendal.

2. Verbs ending in *t*, *d*, which form their preterite by the addition of *əd* or *id*.

3. Verbs ending in a vowel or any consonant but *t*, *d*.

#### § 465. First Class.

*bai*, *baut*, *baut*, vb. buy.

*brȳ*, *braut*, *braut*, vb. bring.

*þȳnk*, *þaut*, *þaut*, vb. think.

#### § 466. Second Class.

*drȳd*, *drȳdȳd*, *drȳdȳd*, dread.

*dȳut*, *dȳutȳd*, *dȳutȳd*, doubt.

*grȳnt*, *grȳntȳd*, *grȳntȳd*, grunt.

*skōd*, *skōdȳd*, *skōdȳd*, scald.

*snort*, *snortȳd*, *snortȳd*, snort.

Note. Verbs ending in *nd*, *ld*, make their preterites and past participles in *nt* as *bēnd*, *bēnt*, *bēnt*, *bȳld*, *bȳlt*, *bȳlt*.

#### § 467. Third Class.

*ā*, *ād*, *ād*, owe.

*hȳr*, *hard*, *hard*, hear.

*katf*, *katfȳ*, *katfȳ*, catch.

*liuk*, *liukt*, *liukt*, look.

*liv*, *livt*, *livt*, live.

*sēl*, *sēlt*, *sēlt*, sell.

*skēl*, *skēld*, *skēld*, scatter.

*fain*, *faind*, *faind*, shine.

Note. The older preterites \**sāld*, *tāld*, have been supplanted by forms borrowed from the present.

#### § 468. Preterite-Present Verbs.

*dar*, *dȳst*, dare.

*kan*, *kȳd*, can.

*mē, mūd, may.*

*myn, mūd, must.*

*sal, syd, shall.*

§ 469. The following verbs form their tenses from different stems —

*am, waz, bīn, be.*

*gay* } *wēnt, gān, go.*  
*gū* }

### Adverbs.

§ 470. These are formed in various ways. Most are the normal developments of OE. adverbs, though some are new formations. There are no adverbs in *-li* as in Polite English, with the exception of *hōdnli* = continually.

They are divided into four classes according as they denote time, place, manner, or measure.

#### § 471. Adverbs of time.

*īver* ever, *jans* once, *jīstadi* yesterday, *jit* yet, *nīver* never, *nū* now, *sīn* soon, *tūdādē* the other day, *tādē* to-day, *tāmūrn* to-morrow, *tēnit* to-night, *hwailz* at times, *agēn* again, *stefta* after.

#### § 472. Of Place.

*bak* back, *bīhīnt* behind, *dūn* down, *ēbm* direct, straight, *forēt* forward, *hām* home, *hēr* here, *jōndā* yonder, *sūmwar* somewhere, *ðēr* there, *hwar* where, *awē* away, *yut a gīet* out of the way.

#### § 473. Of Manner.

*ai* yes, *apn* perhaps, *fast* fast, *hōdnli* continually, *hū* how, *nā* no, *rīt* right, *rap* wrong, *sā* so, *slā* slow, *valaik* probably, *wil* well.

## § 474. Of Measure.

*aus* over, too, *hōf* half, *kwait* quite, *lail* little, *mītf* much, *tərb!* very, remarkably, *varə* very, *ənyf* enough.

## Prepositions.

§ 475. The Kendal dialect possesses the following —  
*aus* over, *bī* by, *bīhīnt* behind, *dūn* down, *ēftər* after, *fər*,  
*fə* for, *frē*, *frə* from, *ī*, *īn* in, *ən* on, *tul*, *təl*, *tə* to, *undər*  
under, *up* up, *ūt* out, *wei*, *wī* with, *frīu* through, *əbūn*  
above, *əbyut* about, *əbuv* above, *əfūr* before, *əgēn* against,  
*əmay* among, *əstīəd ə* instead of, *ət* at, *ətwīn* between, *əv*, *ə* of.

## Conjunctions.

§ 476. The Kendal dialect possesses the following conjunctions —

## 1. Coordinate.

*bət* but, *ēls* else, *fər*, *fə* for, *jīt* yet, *ən* and, *ər* or, *hyu*  
how, *səpuz* suppose.

## 2. Subordinate.

*bīkəs* because, *fər*, *fə* for, *sīə* so, *hwēn* when, *hwēdər*  
whether, *hwail* while, until, *ət* that.

## § 477. Interjections.

## 1. Of Joy, Excitement etc.

*ē*, *hūrā*, *ō*.

## 2. Of Pain, Weariness etc.

*au*, *dīərmī*, *ō*, *yu*.

## 3. Of Surprise.

*baidžīy*, *ē* lord, *lōvīnz*, *ō*, *nē*, *sīk-māpmənt*, *hwat*.

## 4. Of Aversion.

*fə* *sam*, *gīt* *əwē*.



## 5. Of Protestation.

*hwatīva, nē, lrd.*

## 6. Exclamations of various kinds.

*hai, hē, hālō, liuk, sī, wīl dīan, hwīst.*

## Chapter IX.

### The Sentence.

§ 478. The order of words in a Kendal sentence is much the same as in Polite English. In the ordinary type of sentence the subject comes first, the predicate follows and the object comes last, e. g. 't mais hēz itn a hīal lōf a brīad', 'bird fliu rit auə uuər hīədz', 'a priu a stīən intət waṭər'. The dative, when simply a remnant of the older dative, precedes the accusative, as 'gī mī a sup a waṭər', 'həz-tə gīn im aut', but when the relation is expressed by *tə*, the accusative comes first, e. g. 'gīv sym milk tət kat'. The genitive, when not introduced by *əv* or *a*, also precedes the accusative, e. g. 'Hər faḍər diuər', 'mī muḍər klūək', 'smīps hamer', but 'twenti-nainp a mē', 'ə bɪnf a red fluəwərz'.

The partitive genitive likewise follows the word expressing the relation. E. g. 'hōf a pɪnd a buṭər', 'ə bīt a mīət', 'ə skūər a tētīz'.

§ 479. Adjectives and participles used in the same manner, precede the noun they qualify as 'ə rad klūək, wī hwait ribənz'. 'ə wētli rūəd', 'ə gərt lələpīn dog', 'ə ranīn strīəm a waṭər'.

When used predicatively they come third in the sentence as, 'its kwār tə hiər əv hīz gān əwē wīyut kymən tə sī əs'.

§ 480. Adverbs as a rule precede the words they qualify as — 'az rēdər hət tə nīt'. 'Dis iz ə tərbl derti nīt'. 'Jər liəvin əwə sīən'. But I have often heard 'hīyīn bak rēdər'.

§ 481. The verb under ordinary circumstances occupies the same place as in Polite English as — 'hi kymz ən gāz əz i plēəzəz'. 'Its nət rīt tə diu dat'. 'Wī hant ə kymən, bət twēdər wəz sīə dertī, wī kydyt.' When the imperative mood is used, the verb comes first, the person being usually omitted — as 'gā yut ən sarə 'kōvz', 'sīy əwē ən dōnt bi flēt ə mi', but 'lēt im gəy if i wants tə'.

The present participle always follows the verb, as 'wi war tōkīn əbyut jə, hwen jī kəm in'. 'Triəkl kəm ranīn dyun twō.' The past participle is treated in the same way — as — 'dēv kymt hīəm ət last', 'a gat kropm intəl ə hūəl'.

The infinitive is placed after the predicate unless it is used as the subject. E. g. 'Hīz gān tə sēl bīəs, fər wat ikn gīt' but 'Tə sē dat əd bi ə l'.

§ 482. When used interrogatively the verb precedes its subject as 'iz-tə kymən?' 'dyz-tə pīnk az rīt?' 'did 'man sē sīə?'

Relative clauses are introduced by *ət*, as 'hīm ət līvz ə gyd laif, iz sīyər tə liv wīl', 'wi ət nāz im' sē dats ō māpmənt' or 'ys ət nāz' etc., 'wəz it hīm ət nōkt ət diuər?'

§ 483. Dependent relative clauses are also introduced by *ət* or by an ellipse when the person in question is the first as 'ə man ət a jūst tə nā up Teibə wē' or 'ə man a jūst' etc., but 'ən āld wymən ət nīt bymp ō dē lay'.

§ 484. 'That' after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., is often omitted — as 'hī sēd wi mūd in gā wī hīm', 'a pīyk apn jər rīt', 'a nā hi paut i wər kymən'.

In interrogative sentences, where, *hwā*, *hwāt*, *hwar*, etc. are used, the pronoun or adverb always comes first — as 'hwā izt?' 'hwar hēd wī gīt *tu*?' 'hwēn ər jə kymən əgēn'?

§ 485. The order in a conditional sentence is the same as in Polite English as 'if dy sēz dat duuz ray', 'if i kōz hīər asl brek iz nek fər im', 'if ad ə paut i waznt kymīn a wadnt ə rūstīt dat bīt ə mūt'.

## Chapter X.

### Specimens of the Kendal Dialect.

I was taking a walk close to my farmer friend's house and saw him working at his potatoe heap. I went up to him, and noticing that he had a gun under his arm, remarked "Have you been shooting this morning?"

#### I.

"Am dzust fleīn 'krāz. Jī nā hwēn 'kornz kymən up  
Priy 'gründ laik nū, dē kymz ən hauks it up wī đər bīaks.

Sis a gīt 'gyn ən hēv ə bay ət əm tō flē əm. Av bīn  
wēlīn fər əm ō tmornīn, bōt hēvnt kīlt jan — đər sē nāīn.  
Đər tərbī kymīn iz krāz.

Hwail ō tūdərz ər haukz ən prauən īntət gründ, jan ər  
tūy sīts it trītōps, ən watsəz ən kōz yut if đəz ɛnī dēndžər.  
ən hwēn đər əts fīdn əmay t'korn hēz itn ənyf, đē gāz ən taks

*tudər pl̄as fər đə mūd siuərli b̄i h̄ypərt jan məd p̄iyk. Its olaz b̄est if jan kan tə l̄əv ə bərd, l̄ign d̄iəd ən t̄fild, fə thw̄ik ənz ər tərbl̄ fl̄ēt əv ə d̄iəd ən. A k̄ud̄nt h̄it n̄in ən əm đ̄is m̄orn̄in, s̄iə a k̄ilt ən āld blak h̄en ən st̄ȳk h̄ər đ̄iər fər ə fl̄ē krā. s̄id m̄ek kwait əz gud ə jan əz ɛn̄i ə đ̄ər.” “But what a waste!” “N̄ē N̄ē, wīsl̄ it t̄m̄əst fər q̄uər d̄in̄ə, ən mak t̄fl̄ēkrā q̄ut at sk̄in. Ap̄n̄ it̄l̄ sarə əs varə w̄il.”*

## II.

*ē đ̄ər war s̄um k̄w̄iər əd f̄olk, at jiust tə liv ʏp Teibə w̄ē, rit əm̄ay t̄f̄elz. Đ̄ə s̄elt ə l̄ok ə s̄ip fr̄ə taim tə taim ən wī baut ə gud̄ fiu əv əm.*

*Đ̄ər w̄əz ən āld m̄ān ən īz waif ən ə fiu bar̄nz. J̄ā đ̄ə tlad h̄əd̄ k̄ymt t̄əl q̄uər pl̄iəs əbyut ə s̄ip ə s̄ym̄ət ə đ̄at mak, ən əz it w̄əz ̄om̄əst t̄ē taim, a p̄aut h̄i mūd əz w̄il h̄ev̄ s̄um əz n̄ət. Hi w̄əz s̄it̄n̄ d̄ȳun b̄it̄ t̄iəbl̄ ən a w̄əz d̄z̄ȳst ḡān t̄ə l̄ē 'kl̄əp̄ h̄w̄en i spr̄iəd̄ q̄ut b̄iəp̄ hiz ar̄nz ən s̄əd. “N̄ēər maind f̄ə kl̄əp̄ ə kl̄iəp̄ f̄ə m̄i. A want n̄ə kl̄əp̄ ət̄ə. Az n̄ət ə pr̄yud̄ f̄el̄ə.” S̄iə hi d̄id̄ wīq̄ut.*

*ənud̄ər đ̄ē h̄w̄en t̄m̄iəst̄ər h̄əd̄ s̄um b̄izn̄əs đ̄iər ən aid̄ in̄ 'pr̄om̄ist̄ t̄ə gay t̄ə s̄i əm, wī b̄iəp̄ s̄et̄ of t̄ə sp̄end̄ 'd̄ē wī əm. Ji n̄ā it̄ t̄iək ə lail̄ taim t̄ə ḡit̄ t̄ə Teibə b̄it̄ tr̄ēn, ən đ̄en̄ w̄id̄ kwait̄ p̄r̄i mail t̄ə gay ət̄op̄ ə đ̄at. ən h̄w̄en wī gat̄ đ̄iər đ̄ər w̄əz s̄ik̄ ə sk̄rafl̄m̄ənt̄ ən ə h̄ēb̄ē ḡān ən, at wī f̄earl̄i w̄und̄ert̄ wat it̄ w̄əz ̄ə əbyut — wī war kwait̄ kapt̄! Bat wī fan̄ at đ̄e war kat̄s̄in̄ t̄s̄ip̄ it̄ k̄it̄sn̄. S̄iə wī n̄okt̄ ən n̄okt̄ ən n̄okt̄, ən at l̄āst̄ t̄āld̄ w̄ym̄ən̄ l̄ēt̄ əs̄ in̄ — ən siuərlī a n̄iv̄ə s̄ā s̄il̄f̄ ə d̄ertī r̄ȳum̄ ī ̄ə m̄i b̄orn̄ d̄ēz! T̄iəl̄ pl̄iəs w̄əz blak, īv̄rīb̄īȳ l̄ign̄ haust̄rau, 't̄iəbl̄ ənt̄ said, 't̄f̄ēərz̄ ̄ə br̄ok̄n̄ ər l̄ign̄ ən đ̄ər baks, j̄ā b̄it̄ h̄iər, ənud̄ə b̄it̄ đ̄iər! A mūd̄ tak̄ m̄i b̄on̄ət̄ ən k̄lȳək̄ of, ən h̄w̄en đ̄e w̄ār̄ t̄iən̄ of, naut̄ əd̄ sarə b̄yt̄ t̄las̄əz mūd̄ tr̄aī əm ən — aī īv̄rī jan̄ ən əm!*



en ðen ðinə kəm. Tald wumən nāin et wi wər siyər tə kym, həd put ə lēg ə mytŋ it ʊbm tnt əfūr en kɪpt it ruəstɪn hawail wi gat ðər, en ðat wəz ɔməst nən!

əv kuərs it wəz əz tɔf əz hən mɪət, bət sɪ kɪpt prɔdnt wi ə fʊərɪk tə sɪ ɪf it wəz ðən "Rɪəts həld! a diy laik ə bit ə mɪət." Tmɪəstər həd gān yut wi ə frænd dʒʊst əfūr ðinə, en tald wumən paut et hɪd gān əwē fə gʊd en sɛd "Hwat! ɪf ad ə nān et hɪd bɪn gān əwē fər ɪz ðinə, a wadnt ə ruəstɪt ðat bɪt ə mytŋ."

### III.

Jɪ nā ʊp Kendl wē it əld dɛz, sʊm et fɔk war ə gē bɪt kwɪərə nər wat jan myd mɪt wɪ nyuədɛz.

Wɪ lɪt in ə narə stauənli sʊt in mak əv ə dɛl et strɛtst rɪt ʊp nɔrþ Teibə wē, en wɛnt dyun sʊp ɔməst tə Sɛbər. Klɪəs tə hwar ʊər farm lē, ðər lɪt sɪk ə kwɪərli əld kypl, en əld man et nɪm ə Wɪl en ɪz waɪf Bɛlə.

Wɪl ɔ ləz wɪər en əld bɔks hat, nə matər hwɛdər ɪt rɛnd həld ə snəd, ai! hi ɔləz həd ɪt wɪ him, en it wəz mɪər laik ə laɪl tʃɪmlə gān əbyut bɪ ɪtsɛl nər aut ɛls et akŋ pɪŋk ə. ē hwat! mənɪ en mənɪ ə taɪm hɪz kʊmt ɪn en sɪtŋ ɪzɛl dyun bɪt faɪər dʒʊst ɛbm ənɛnst mɪ əv ə nɪt, hwɛn tmɪsəs wəz diuən ɔd dʒɔbz ər apŋ fɛtlɪn pɪnz ʊp rɛdər, en əɪd kʊmt in frət fɪldz.

Dyun wɛnt ɪz hat, bɪ hɪz saɪd, ətɔp et flɪyər en ðɛn wi jʊst tə hɛv sɪk ə krak əbyut wɛdər, 'krɔps, ənt lɪətəst nɪuz frə Kendl, bət mɪəst əv ɔ — əbyut əld taɪmz. Av oft hard ɪm tɛl et hyu hwɛn Bɛlə en ɪ war nɔbət dʒʊst marɪt, en ðɛd gēə fɪu fɔk əbyut 'plɪəs, et Wɪl həd gɪtŋ ə gɔrt savadz dɔg tə flē begəz en ɔ sɪtʃ taglts əwē wi. Jā dē hi wəz gān tə Kendl tət markət en lɛft Bɛlə əlɛn wi 'dɔg.

"Nyū tak kɪər en hwatɪvər ðyū dʏz lɪv 'dɔg əlɛn. ðy mōnt tʏtʃ ɪt.

*If it wants to kym in, let it kym in, en dont ða lig a hand ont."* Sja hi swind hiz wēz bēnast rūad to Kendl.

*Efter id gan Belā began to wørk. si sarad thenz en pigz en did menī yðar ad dzobz at a nā naut abyut. Nyu 'dog lē dzust it diuerstīad amakeli in er rūad az si waz kymen in en yut, sja si paut "Hwat al nīvə bi flēt bi aut sīk az ðatnɜz, it myd gay yut o tugiðer, en ðen a sydnt bi fast wi it!"*

*Sja si gāt 'bīzən en mīad a bay at it. Bat 'dog dyund er, en mīad er lig atɔp at flyuər fər iʋə sə lay. si dysnt stər a līm a diu aut els, si waz kwait kapt.*

*It waz gitn rēðer līat huwen Wīl gat hīam en huwen i did git intət hyus, i sēd "Hwat a tēld ði wat myd sjuərli hapn if ðu mēdlt wi ðat dog. Ðu syd a lēft it alīen!"*

*en hwat Belā waz rēdi a kwīeli āld bōdi hārsēl. si jɜust tə sē at si gat sūmat tə it, huwen si waz hupert, wēnt tə bēd az sīan az iʋər it waz dark, en gat up it mornīn huwen it waz lit, en si waz fēali waknt! Ai! en sīd nīt bɜmp en prau abyut fər iʋər en iʋə!*

*Wīl waz olaz gornen laīk, if aut wēnt ray er pīpɜ dīdnt kwait plīaz im. If 'pigz hed gitn kramlt yut at hūlz er 'kai hēd gitn priu a hūl it hēdɜ hid sē "Dam ðə hwats tə dīan tlaīk a ðatnɜ fə! jan mād mēk nīə dau atə wī sīk az ði." Ðen Belā wi er pīn swīkīn āld wōis ad paip up "Waiə waiə Wīl, its nīə gūd atə i swīərīn at əm, if ðu wēnt mēnd hēdzaz en mēk tūlz sja at ðe kānt git yut."*

*Jā dē Wīl waz gān tə Kendl, en Belā wantīd sum aplɜ iʋə sə. Bat hi wantīd a pig en sum klīaz, en paut a naut els nēðer. Sja si sēd "Nyu hwatīʋə ðu dɜz, dont fəgit tə brīp ðər aplɜ at a tēlt ðə abyut, frə Kendl." "Nē nē naut a ðat mak l kym īntəl quər hyus. Asl brīp naut hīam nōbat a pig en a pər a britfəz!"*

## IV.

*Its a tərbl̩ lay taim sən ai wənt tə sku:l ən pɪnz hɛz  
gɪtn̩ ə gu:d bɪt altɜ:t əz jan məd sɛ. Itwəz ə lay wɛ ðɪər, bat  
əf wi wənt ɪ ɔməst ɔ wədɜ:z, nət laik barnz nuuədɛz əts flɛt  
ə katsɪn ðə dɪəps ə kəld, bikəs ɪts ə rɛdər wɛlli ən ə ʔɜ:ti mɔ:nɪn!  
Wi wənt rɪt sɪən, nɪvər ɛftər ɛt; fər wid kwait prɪ mail tə  
gay — ən wɛn wɪd gɪtn̩ tə Liunz brɪg, wi warnt sə mɪts əz  
hɔf wɛ ðɪər. Bat hwats ðat təl ə skrau ə barnz! Hwailz wi  
ju:st tə gay rɛdər pɔ:pənli — nət sə fast əz wi sʊd ə dɪən,  
ər apn̩ ə laɪl ən mʊd hɪp bak rɛdər, ən tʊdɜ:z əd gay bak tə  
lɛt im. 'Bənəst rʊəd, əz av sɛd əfʊər, wəz strɛk auə Liunz  
Brɪg ən ðɛn tət rɪt. ən ə kwɪəlɪ əld spɔt 'brɪg wəz. ɪt wəz  
sə narə ət nɪə kart ɪ ɔ Haugɪl, Sɛbər, ə Teibə, kʊd ə gɪtn̩  
auət. It mʊd siuəli ə bɪn mɪəd əfʊə fɔk niu hʊn tə bɪld brɪgz!*

*Hʊ wi tɪədt əlay prɪnt snā ɪv ə kəld wɪntər mɔ:nən,  
hwɛn ɪvrɪ bʊn ən brans fɛərli hʊp dʊn wɪt rag, ən jan kʊdnt  
təl hwat jan wəz wɔkin ən. Jans ə wəz gān ən əfʊə tʊdɜ:  
pɔ:pən əbʊt əz laɪl barnz ɔft diu, hwɛn a tʊmɪt slap auər hɪəd  
fɔrət ɪntəl ə laɪl gu:t ət lɛ ɪn ɪvər rʊəd ɔ kʊvət wi snā, ən  
mɪ bɪg brʊdər hɛd tə kʊm ən pʊu mɪ ɪt. ən ə bɪg las ət  
ju:st tə gā wɪ əs, kɔd mɪ ɪvə sɪts nɪəmz ən sɛd "ɛ ðʊz naut  
nobat ə laɪl masɪn ɛftər ɔ ðʊ ɪz. ðʊl nɪvə diu tə gay ən  
wi ʊs, lɪkɪn sɪk ən ɛbm əz ðʊ dʊz. ðʊu mʊn ga hɪəm ən  
gɪt sum draɪ klɪəz əl əpɔd tə!"*

*Menɪ ə taim wɪv bɪn lɪət ət sku:l, frə watsɪn tɪlɪl fɪtnz  
ət ran hɪər ðɪər ən ɪvrɪ war ɪt snā. Jan mʊd ɔləz kɛn 'bɜ:dz  
bɪt marks ə ðər tɪəz, mɪər laik ə fʊərkw wi prɪ grɛnz tɔlt nər  
aut ɛls ə nā. Trabitɜ: ən hɪɜ:z mɪəstli wənt prauɪn prɪu tsnā  
rɪt sɪən, ɔməst əfʊər 'bɜ:dz wər ʊp vɔlaɪk! Ai! hwat av nān  
əm bɪ fɛər frɔzɪn tə dɪəp, pʊər laɪl pɪnz! Trabit fɪtnz wər laik  
kət fɪtnz fər ɔ twarld, jan ɛbm ənɛnst tʊdɜ, wi mʊdər bɪhɪnt  
tɪfɜ:st tʊu, ən rɛdər ətwɪn bɪəp ən əm, wi apn̩ tɪfauərɪp fʊt tət*



rit er tət leſt. ən it wəz varə kwjər ət wən jan fələd əm ə lay wē, jan kymt təl ə plās hwar ɔ tfitjnz stəpt wiſyut ləvɪn ə sjɪl triəs. Bat valaɪk trabɪt həd ləpɪ ə bɪt, ə purpəs tə madl jə, ən wəz ləkɪn strək ət jə friu tmjst.

## V.

ə gʊd fiy barnz jɪust tə dʒɔɪn ʏs tydə said ə Liunz Brɪg əz wi went tət skʊl, apɪ fauərtɪ ət taimz. T lasəz, mɪəst ən əm dəsənt hwaɪət laɪl ɸɪnz wənt strək ɔjər apɪ stəpɪ tə gɪdər əd flʊwərz i sʏmə taim, ər pɪu əwē tləvz frē ə gʊl flʊwər tə sɪ hwat mak əv ə lʏvə ɔə wə gən tə gɪt; 'tɪŋklər tɛljər saudʒər sɛljər, rɪtsmən pɹərman begəman ɸɪf'. Bat ʏs ladz war ə gēə bɪt mēər lɪf nər jan ə ɔər. Nɪu rit dʏn i Haugɪl ɔə wəz ə tərbl kəpkərt əld fələ ət kɪpt ə farm, ən lɪt ɔjər wɪ hɪz wəɪf, ət wəz valaɪk ə marə fə hɪm i kwɪəlɪ wēz. Jɪ nā hɪ həd ɔləz bɪn ə varə sərɪlɪ bədɪ, ən nɔbət grɪʏ war əz i gat əldər. əv kɹərs bɔɪz ər ɔləz ʏp tə sʏm mæpmənt ər ʏdər, ən wɪ ɔft pɔpt əbʏut ən pləd trɪks ən ɪm, ə purpəs tə plēg ɪm. ɔən id kɪm ʏt swərɪn ət hɪd dɪʏ ɔ maks ə ɸɪnz təl əs, ɪf i kʏd nɔbət gɪt hald ən əs. əwē wɪd rən ʏər tɔmɪbagz sakɪ ʏp ən dʏn əz wɪ wənt ən hɪm krɪpɪn əlay ən sakɪn ɪz fɪst. Hɪ nɪvə katst nɪn ən əs, wɪ war sə lɪf ən hɪm sə hərəplɪ. Av hārd sē ət jans wən plɪwɪn 'plɪu gat stɛkt, ən wadnt gay ətə, sɪə hɪ pɪnst ɪt rit wɪl wɪ hɪz bʏut tə mək ɪt ən ləmt hɪzɛl fər ɪvə sə lay ɛftər.

ənʊdə dē 'pɪgz warnt dɪʏən dʒʏst wat i wantɪd, sɪə hɪ gev əm ə gʊd pɪnsɪn wɪ hɪz bʏuts ən mɪəd əm skwɪəl, hwaɪl tald wɪmən ɸaut hɪ mʏd bɪ sjʊərɪlɪ gən tə kɪl ɪvɪ jan ən əm.

Sɪə ʏt sɪ kəm tə sɪ hwat 'skraʏ wəz ɔ əbʏut, ən sɛd "If jə want tə kɪl ɔər pɪgz əl fɛts jə ə naɪf!"

Bat hwən wɪ həd gɪtɪ tət skʊl wɪ satlt dʏn fɛərɪ hwaɪət, ən mɪəstlɪ dɪd əz wɪ war tɛlt. Wɪ larnɪ tə rɪd rait ən rakɪ



— *nat varə mits̥ ɛls. ɔ ɔər ət liɪt əwē frə Haugil jɪust tə tak ɔər dɪnəs dɛst ʊp i ɔər tɔmɪbagz ən hɪj 'bagz rɪt əlaj twō. Sʊm bɑrɪz ɔft hɛd trɪəkl paɪz ət ɔər mɪdərz hɛd bɪəkt fər əm, ən 'trɪəkl kəm ʊt ən rən dʊn twō, sɪə ət jan fɛəli kləgd tʊl, ɪf jan nɔbət hænd əgən ɪt.*

## VI.

*Nɪu ʌpɪ jɪl ɪpɪk ɛftə ɔ ə tɛlt ʒi tʊdə nɪt, ət wɪ nɪvər hɛd ɛnɪ halɪdɛz ətɔ, bət ɔats nət kwait trɪu hɪvɪvər. Wɪ hɛd tʊu ə ɪrɪ ɪt ʒɪər, bət nət hɔf sə mɛni əz bɑrɪz ʒɪts nɪuədɛz.*

*'Gərtəst dɛ əv ɔ wəz bɑrən-ʊt-dɛ — tɪft ə nɔvɛmbə. ʒɛn wɪ ɔləs tɪək ʒɪd kɪər tə ʒɪt tət skɪul rɪt sɪən, ən nɪəbədɪ wəz lɪət bət 'mɪəstər. 'Bɪg lads jɪust tə ʒap ɪn fərst əv ɔ, ʒɛn ʊs laɪl əns fɔləd ɛftər əm, ən ʒɛn wɪ kləft 'dɪuər təl ən bɑrd ɪt sɪə ət nɪəbədɪ ət wəz ʊt kɪd ʒɪt ɪn! Varə sɪən tɪəstər wad kɪm ən lɪft 'dɪuəsɪk, bət ɔat wəz ɔ tə nɪə pɪrɪəs hwatɪvə, sɪə hɪ lɪukt ɪn ɪrɪu twɪndəz əz ɪf i wɑntɪd tə nā hwat wəz ʒən. ʒɛn 'bɪgəst ən 'bɑuldəst ət lɑdz wad tɛl ɪm ɪf i dɪdɪt ʒɪv əm ɔ halɪdɛ ʒɛd rən strɛk əwē. Sɪə hɪ prɔmɪst ən ətlast wɪ ɔpɪt dɪuər. əv kɪərs hɪ wəz əz fɛn tə ʒɪt ɔf wark əz wɪ war, fər i laɪkt naut bɛtər nər tə ʒap sɑmənɪfɪɪn ɪt Liun.*

*A nā wɪl ən əld sɑp ət bɪʒɪnz —*

*“Rɪmembə rɪmembə tɪft ə Nɔvɛmbə*

*'Kɪj ən ɪz trɛn hɛd laɪk tə bɪ slɛn.”*

*Av fəʒɪtɪ ɔt rəst ɔnt, bət wɪ war tərbl fɔnd ɔnt, ən jɪust tə sɪj ɪt əbɪut 'bɑrən-ʊt-dɛ.*

*ʒɪ nā nɪu fɔk sɪmz tə hɛv hwait fəʒɪtɪ hɪu tə mak ə tɪjɪn, jan nɪvə hɪəz naut ət ə fɛər ər ət tɪfɪtɪ ər ɛnɪwar, ət sɪʊndz hɔf əz ʒɪd əz ʊuər əld nɔrɪ-kɪntrɪ tɪjɪnz sɪtsəz 'Dʒə kɛn Dʒɔn Pɪl' ər 'Mərɪlɪ dɑnst 'kwɛkəz waɪf' ər aut laɪk 'Hwɛn*

*ðe maiti trümpet syundz' ær eni æ ðær grand æld tiunz. Ðæz naut bæt lail biþs æ falaldærmænts — þiþz jan hiæz tædē æn fægits tæ mæra.*

*Tsekn̄t taim æt wi bard tmiæstær yut wæz 'twentȳnainþ æ mē. Ðen iwr̄i jan æn æs hæð æ jakbob ær lail biþ æ jak æn wi say "Jakbob dē twentȳnainþ æ mē, if jæ dont gi æs æ halidē wil ð ran æwē."*

*Sjæ wi gat ænuða halidæ. Bat wi niwæ þaut sæ mits æv it, æz tfigst æ næwemba.*

## VII.

### *Tomæs Wilsn.*

*Tomæs Wilsn æ butsa æ mæri æld lad,  
Hwæn h̄r k̄l̄z æ gud sip, it m̄ks im f̄il glad,  
Hi k̄ps æ gud as, æn i f̄idz it rit w̄l  
æn it kariz him — ð hīz gud m̄t̄n tæ s̄l.  
Tami faldærlærlærlaidē!*

*It hez tyu gørt hampæz, jan hiþz æn t̄f said,  
æn æ d̄yki sæ stray, it wæd f̄æs w̄ind ær taid  
æn ðær ðȳz h̄r mart̄f, sæ n̄obl æn grand  
It kariz iz m̄t̄n þriu Hauḡil æn Bland.*

*Jā fain sumæ morn i ðæ m̄ynþ æ D̄žiulai  
Tomæs k̄m̄z wi hīz m̄t̄n æn ̄ks æs tæ bai  
Hi s̄z æt its gud — n̄æ b̄t̄s k̄n bi  
æn h̄ær iz æ fain biþ æ siust f̄æ ði.*

*Ðiæz Siuzn hīz waif s̄iz gīt̄n kwait fat  
Wi it̄n sip h̄edz, bīsaid gīvin t̄ot kat.  
Si s̄z tæ hēv æ butsa æ varæ gud þīn  
Bīks si hēz ofn h̄ær pan f̄æ tæ sl̄ip.*

*Bat ðær iz ə mæn i livz i Sebər tʃʊn*  
*Hi bʊtsəz ənd hɑks ɔ hɪz mɪət up ən dʊn*  
*Hi kōz Tɔməs Wɪlsən ə tʃɪət ən ə nəv*  
*ət martsəz əbʊt wi hɪz dɔŋkɪ sə brɛv.*

## VIII.

## Table of Bird Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Note. Where K. is added after the name, it denotes that the word is in use in the immediate district of Kendal only and not at Sedbergh.

*Bɛʃi bʊntɪn* K. *Emberiza Citrinella*.

*Bɪbɪbək* *Totanus Hypoleuca*.

*Blakɪ* (also *Blakbɔrd*) *Turdus Merula*.

*Blak-kap* K. *Parus Major*.

*Bliu-kap* K. P. *Cæruleus*.

*Bɔtl-tɪt* K. P. *Caudatus*.

*Bʊflɪŋs* *Pyrrhula Rubicilla*.

*Dabtsɪk* *Podiceps Minor*.

*Daup-krā* }  
*Dauk-krā* K. } *Corvus Cornix*.

*Dɪvlɪn* *Cypselus Apus*.

*Dʒami-krɛn* K. }  
 — *laŋ-legz* K. } *Ardea Cinerea*.  
 — *laŋ-nek* }

*Dʒini-rɛdtɛl* *Ruticilla Phænicura*.

*Fɛlfə(r)* *Turdus Pilaris*.

*Gauldflɪŋs* *Fringilla Carduelis*.

*Grɛ-lɪnət* F. *Cannabina*.

*Grɪnlɪnət* F. *Chloris*.

*Hæk* *Falco* sp.

*Hɛdʒspərə* *Accentor Modularius*.

*Hʊlət* *Surnium*, *Otus*, *Strix*.

- Kipfiffo* Alcedo Ispida.  
*Korn-krëak* Ortygometra Crex.  
*Krā* Corvus sp.  
*Kufat* Columba palumbus.  
*Magpai* }  
*Magi* K. } Pica Caudata.  
*Malad* Anas Boschas.  
*Milər-pyūm* Sylvia trochilus.  
*Mūarbərd* Lagopus Scoticus.  
*Nit-hāk* Caprimulgus Europæus.  
*Partridž* Perdix Cinereus.  
*Pluvə* Charadrius Pluvialis.  
*Raitinlark* = *Bęşi Buntin*.  
*Ripuuuzl* Turdus Torquatus.  
*Rəbin* Erythacus Rubecula.  
*Skailark* Alauda Cristata.  
*Snaip* Gallago Media.  
*Sparə* Passer Domesticus.  
*Spink* Fringilla Cælebs.  
*Stian-tsət* K. }  
     — *-tsək* } Saxicola Œnanthe.  
*Strəzmūar* K. Sylvia Undata.  
*ſipstə* Sturnus Vulgaris.  
*Tiſtlark* Anthus Pratensis.  
*Tiuit* Vanellus Cristatus.  
*Təmtit* Parus sp.  
*Tſiti* Troglodytes Vulgaris.  
*Prəsł* Turdus Musicus.  
*Pruf* T. Viscivorus.  
*Waterkrā* Cinclus Aquaticus.  
*Watsheŋ* Gallinula Chloropus.  
*Wiliwagtəl* Motacilla Yarellii.



*Bliu* M. Campestris.

*Jals* M. Sulphurea.

*Wiliwiket* K. Totanus Hypoleuca.

*Wydkak* Scolopax Rusticola.

## IX.

### Table of Plant Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

*Bianflūa* Bellis Perennis.

*Brakn* 1. Pteris Aquilina, 2. any fern.

*Brīam* Sarothamnus Scoparius.

*Briar* Rubus Fruticosus.

*Byrdak* Arctium Lappa.

*Dodrigers* Briza Media.

*Dakn* Rumex sp.

*Elar* Alnus Glutinosa.

*Esp* Populus Tremula.

*Ef* Fraxinus Excelsior.

*Fits* Vicia sp.

*Fūalfit* Tussilago farfara.

*Grundsā* Senecio Jacobæa.

*Gul* Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

*Havər* Avena sp.

*Holin* Ilex aquifolium.

*Iəstarledž* Polygonum Bistorta.

*Jak* Quercus robur.

*Kabif* Cabbage.

*Katlarks* Ranunculus Repens.

*Kef* Heracleum Sphondylium.

*Klavə* Trifolium sp.

*Kra-tiəz* Orchis Masculula etc.

*Liη* Calluna Vulgaris.

*Məs* any Muscinæ.

*Muſrəm* Agaricus.

*Ō nyt* Conopodium Denudatum.

*Neſſ* Urtica sp.

*Padəkstjəl* Agaricus sp.

*Rai* Secale Cereale.

*Ramps* Allium Ursinum.

*Rad ſayks* Polygonum Persicaria.

*Sljə* Prunus Spinosa.

*Taim* Thymus Serpyllum.

*Taimliſ* Erica Cinerea.

*Wjłə* Salix sp.

*Hwjſ* Ulex Europæus.

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## Glossary.

The alphabetical order in the Glossary is:

*a, b (b), d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n (n) o, o, p, r, s, f, t, P, Ø, y, v, w, hw, z (z), (a), o (e).*

Note. Letters in brackets do not occur initially.

*a* pron. I.

*ā* vb. owe § 65.

*adl* vb. earn § 61.

*ai* pron. I.

*ai* interj. yes.

*aīdl* adj. idle § 121.

*ais* sb. ice § 121.

*aivī* sb. ivy § 121.

*aīen* sb. iron § 121.

— adj. iron.

*aks* sb. axe § 60.

*āld* adj. old § 67.

*altər* vb. alter § 62.

*aləkə* sb. vinegar § 62.

*am* vb. am.

*ān* adj. own § 66.

— vb. own § 66.

*antəz* conj. in case § 63 Note.

*aŋz* sb., pl. awns (of barley) § 63  
Note.

*apl* sb. apple § 60.

*apn* conj. perhaps.

— *ark* see *mīəlark*.

*arm* sb. arm § 60.

*arə* sb. arrow § 60.

*as-būərd* sb. box for keeping ashes  
in §§ 70, 234.

*ask* sb. newt § 60 Note.

*asltiu* molar tooth § 61.

*aslti* axletree § 60.

*asəz* sb. ashes §§ 60, 234.

*aul* sb. awl § 113.

*aut* sb. anything § 114.

*anə* 1. prep. over; 2. adv. too.

*auəlūk* vb. overlook, pass by, miss.

*bad* adj. bad § 64.

*badlaik* adj. ugly § 64.

*badli* adj. ill § 63.

*badžər* sb. 1. small corn dealer  
etc.; 2. badger § 62.

*bag* sb. bag § 61.

*bai* vb. buy § 124.

*bainwərd* sb. byword, saying § 124.

*baid* vb. bide, wait § 121.

*bait* vb. bite § 121.

*bar* sb. bolt (for a door) § 62.

— vb. fasten (a door) § 62.

*bargin* sb. bargain § 62.

*bark* sb. bark.

- barkt* sb. encrusted, of dirt etc. on the skin.  
*barn* sb. child § 60.  
*bāral* sb. barrel § 62.  
*bas* sb. perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) §§ 60, 297.  
*bask* vb. bask § 61 Note.  
*bat* 1. sb. bat; 2. sb. stroke of a scythe § 62.  
*batınz* sb. half thrashed corn § 62.  
*batsf* sb. batch § 60.  
*bau* sb. bow (OE. *boza*) § 117.  
*bau* vb. bow.  
*baul* sb. bowl § 115 Note.  
*bauld* adj. bold § 115 Note.  
*baulstə* sb. bolster § 115.  
*baut* sb. bolt § 115.  
*bed* sb. bed § 40.  
*bek* sb. brook § 42.  
*belkar* sb. a huge ungainly object.  
*beli* sb. belly § 42.  
*beliz* sb. bellows.  
*belər* vb. bellow, roar.  
*bend* vb. bend § 43.  
*bensf* sb. bench § 311.  
*bent* sb. bent grass.  
*beyk* sb. bench §§ 43, 311.  
*berj* sb. bury.  
*berjin* sb. funeral.  
*betər* adj. better § 40.  
*betə(r)mər* adj. of a better kind or class, e. g. *betərmər hıuzəz*, *betərmər fök*.  
*bətin* sb. food by the way § 53.  
*bı* prep. by, adv. by.  
*bigin* vb. begin § 29.  
*bihint* prep., adv. behind § 32.  
*bikos* conj. because.  
*bild* vb. build.  
*biley* vb. belong § 44.  
*bıl-hiuk* sb. billbook § 29.  
*bind* sb. bind § 32.  
*biyk* sb. bench § 34.  
*biuk* sb. book § 102.  
*(tə)biut* adv. = so much money added to make the bargain correct, in the case of an exchange, to boot § 102.  
*biznəs* sb. business § 36.  
*biək* sb. beak § 136, III.  
   — vb. bake § 131.  
*biəm* sb. beam § 137.  
*biən* sb. bone § 134.  
*biənfaiz* sb. bonfire § 134.  
*biənflüsə* sb. daisy (*Bellis perennis*) § 134.  
*biərd* sb. beard § 131 Note.  
*bias* sb. pl. cattle § 136, III.  
*biəst* sb. beast § 136, III.  
*biət* vb. beat § 137.  
*biəp* pron. both § 132.  
*bı* sb. bee.  
*bihaiv* sb. beehive.  
*bild* sb. shelter.  
   — adj. sheltered.  
*bizm* sb. broom § 88.  
*blab* vb. blab, let out a secret § 62.  
*blaqər* sb. noise § 62.  
   — vb. chatter.  
*blait* sb. blight.  
*blaið* adj. blithe [Not common — taken from Verse] § 121.  
*blakberj* sb. blackberry.  
*blā* vb., sb. blow § 65.  
*bleqər* sb. bladder § 45.  
*bles* vb. bless § 40.  
*blək* adj. deep golden yellow (of butter) § 53.  
*blər* vb. roar § 52.  
*blēz* vb. blaze (rare) § 52.  
*blind* adj. blind § 32.  
*bulk* sb. bulk § 71.  
*buml* vb. bungle spoil § 77.  
*bumpgarn* sb. a coarse greasy yarn used for knitting § 77.  
*bundl* sb. bundle § 72.  
*bunf* sb. bunch § 73 Note.  
*bür* sb. burr § 71.



*byrdək* sb. burdock § 71.

*byrn* vb. burn.

*byf* sb. bush § 71 Note.

*byta* sb. butter § 70.

*bytafag* sb. slice of bread and butter § 307.

*būu* sb. bough § 108.

*būunplyu* a ploughing of land for a new tenant by neighbours and friends.

*būus* sb. cowstall § 107, I.

*būut* sb. boot § 107, I.

*būard* sb. board § 140, I.

*būət* sb. boat § 142.

*bakl* sb. buckle § 95.

— sb. good condition for work etc. § 95.

*bər* sb. whirr, rush, bang § 55 Note.

*bərlər* (*ant*) one who hands round the drink at a sheep — shearing § 55, II.

*dāb* vb. daub § 65.

*dafl* vb. stun § 60.

*daft* adj. senseless, foolish, daft § 60.

*daik* sb. ditch § 121.

*dān* sb. down (on a bird) § 69.

*danət* sb. neerdoweel § 64.

*dar* vb. dare § 60.

*darlīn* sb. darling § 60.

*daulī* adj. gloomy, melancholy § 117.

*dæg* vb. water § 31.

*dē* sb. day § 51.

*dēl* sb. dale § 52.

*dēzd* adj. dazed, confused § 52, II.

*dīy* sb. noise § 35.

*dīf* sb. dish.

*dī/klūt* sb. dishcloth.

*dīu* vb. do § 102.

*dīur* sb. door.

*dīəd* adj. dead § 137.

*dīəf* adj. deaf § 137.

— vb. deafen.

*dīəm* sb. dame § 133.

*dīəmskūul* sb. ladies school § 133.

*dīəp* sb. death § 137.

*dī* vb. die § 93.

*dīd* sb. deed § 92, II.

*dədər* vb. tremble, shiver § 86.

*dədž* vb. walk at a half run § 86.

*dəg* sb. dog § 79.

*dək* vb. cut short § 79.

*dəkə* sb. dock, *Rumex* § 79.

*dən* vb. don § 79.

*dōn* sb. dawn § 98 Note.

*dōnt* vb. indic. pres. don't.

*dṛā* vb. draw § 65.

*dṛablt* adj. wet, of clothes trailing in the mud § 90.

*dṛai* adj. dry.

*dṛaiv* vb. drive § 121.

*dṛāp* vb. drawl § 69.

*dṛī* adj. tedious, slow § 90.

*dṛīyēk* vb. drink § 32.

*dṛīəd* vb. dread § 135, I.

*dṛīəm* vb. dream § 137.

*dṛyṣ* vb. fall, of tears, of grease from a candle § 77.

*dṛyūn* vb. drown § 109 Note.

*dṛyut* sb. drought § 249 Note.

*dṛyuzī* adj. drowsy § 111.

*dṛēs* vb. dress § 57, II.

*dṛyēk* sb. duck § 76.

*dṛyēst* sb. dust § 76.

— vb., pret. to *dar*, see § 75, II.

*dṛyuk* vb. dive § 111.

*dṛyut* vb. doubt § 111 Note.

*dṛyē* sb. dove § 76.

*dṛwīnl* vb. dwindle §§ 39, 333.

*džakdā* sb. jackdaw § 62.

*džamī laynēk* sb. heron § 62.

*džanək* sb. honest, proper § 64.

*džyēst* adv. just.

*ēbm* sb. disreputable, untidy looking person § 40.

*ēbm* adv. straight, just, e. g. *liuk*

*ēbm ofār jā* § 40.

*ēdār* pro. either § 51.

— conj. either § 51.

*ēftā* adv., prep. after § 42.

*ēftānjan* sb. afternoon § 42.

*ēg* sb. egg § 41.

*ēgskēl* sb. eggshell § 41.

*ēgon* vb. incite § 41.

*ēks* vb. ask § 47.

*ēl* sb. ale § 52.

*ēldin* sb. fuel § 41.

*ēlin* (*ālā ē.*) a cake similar to mince pie, made at Christmas.

*ēlār* sb. alder § 40.

*ēnd* sb. end § 43.

*ēri* adj. fresh, windy § 52.

*ēsp* sb. aspen § 42.

*ēs* sb. ash-tree § 42.

*fādār* sb. father § 60.

*fādār* adv. farther §§ 60, 68.

*fādž* sb. slow trot (also vb.) § 64.

*fardin* sb. farthing.

*faß* vb. waste time, trifle § 64.

*faiār* sb. fire § 124.

*falaldormants* sb. rubbish, cheap knickknacks.

*fald* sb. farmyard § 67.

*fala* adj. fallow § 60.

*fasn* vb. fasten § 60.

*fas* vb., sb. trouble, bother § 64.

*fat* sb. fat.

— adj. fat § 60 Note.

*fauār* num. four.

*fauotin* num. fourteen.

*fauoti* num. forty.

*fēdār* sb. feather § 40.

*fēdārt* adj. fledged § 40.

*fēklās* adj. worthless, shiftless.

*fēl* sb. fell, hill § 41.

*fēlfā* sb. fieldfare.

*fēlā* sb. fellow § 41.

*fēn* adj. glad, delighted § 51.

*fēnd* vb. provide for § 44.

*fēr* sb. fair.

*fēl up* get ready, prepare, put in order § 40.

*fīdž* vb. fidget § 39.

*fīl* vb. fill § 36.

*fīf* sb., vb. fish § 29.

*fījhīk* sb. fishinghook § 138.

*fīf* sb. vetch § 31.

*fīu* adj. few.

*fīās* sb. face § 133.

*fītinz* sb. tracks, footprints § 92 Note.

*flai* vb. fly.

*flait* vb. scold.

*flaks* sb. flax § 60.

*flāf* vb. flatter § 69.

*flau* adj. wild (of weather) § 117.

*flē* vb. scare § 53.

*flēin* sb. scare § 53.

*flēkrā* sb. scarecrow § 53.

*flēl* sb. flail § 51 Note.

*flēm* sb. flame § 52 Note.

*flēsām* adj. terrifying § 53.

*flī* sb. fly § 90.

*flīk* sb. flitch § 29.

*flīkō(r)* vb. laugh heartily § 39.

*flīy* vb. fling (rare) § 35.

*flīā* vb. flay.

*flīād* sb. flood § 138, I.

*flīāk* sb. fluke (on sheep) § 138, I.

*flīt* sb. flight § 91.

*flōk* sb. flock § 79.

*flōks* sb. flocks for pillows § 79.

*flō* vb. flow § 98.

*fāg* sb. aftermath § 86.

*fōks* sb. fox § 79.

*fōlā* vb. follow § 79.

*fōr* (*fā*) pret., conj. for § 79.

*fōrnjan* sb. forenoon § 82.

*fōrtnat* sb. fortnight § 82.

*fōrāt* adv. forward § 82.

*fō* sb. foe § 97.

*fōm* sb., vb. foam (at the mouth) § 97.

\**fōtār* vb. thrash barley (obsolete) § 100.

- \*fōtrīn aian* sb. iron for thrashing barley (obsolete) § 100.  
*frap* vb. splutter, crack § 62.  
*fratsf* vb. quarrel § 64.  
*frēm* vb. commence doing anything, make as if intending to do anything.  
*frīat* vb. fret § 136.  
*frī* adj. free § 90.  
*frītn* vb. frighten § 91.  
*frand* sb. friend § 94.  
*fyn* sb. fun § 72 Note.  
*fūumət* sb. polecat § 111.  
*fūut* sb. foot § 107.  
*fūr* sb. furrow § 143.  
*fūard* sb. ford § 140, I.  
*\*fūareldaz* sb. forefathers (obsolete) § 140, II.  
*fūas* sb. waterfall § 140, II.  
  
*gā* vb. go § 65.  
*gab* sb. talkativeness § 61.  
*gabł* vb. gabble § 61.  
*gadflī* sb. gadfly § 61.  
*gavvəsəm* adj. ravenous § 121.  
*gandrīn* sb. gander (rare), *steg* is usually in use § 63.  
*gay* vb. = *gā* § 63.  
*gap* sb. gap § 61.  
*garn* sb. yarn §§ 60, 222 Note.  
*gauk(ī)* sb. simpleton § 118.  
*gauld* sb. gold § 115.  
*gaun* sb. gown § 113.  
*gē* adj. gay, well, finely dressed § 52 Note.  
*gēm* game § 42.  
*gezlin* sb. gosling § 48.  
*gēa* adv. very § 139.  
*gīdər* vb. gather § 33 Note.  
*gīldərt* sb. hair noose § 30.  
*gīt* vb. get § 33.  
*gīv* vb. give § 33.  
*gīap* vb. gape § 132.  
*gīat* adv. in *yut a gīat* = out of the way § 131.  
  
*gīəvlək* sb. crowbar § 131.  
*gīs* sb., pl. to *gyus* § 89.  
*glad* adj. glad § 69.  
*glaim* vb. look up § 121 Note.  
*glas* sb., adj. glass § 60.  
*glēnt* vb. glance, look at § 43 Note.  
*glēz* vb. make shine § 52.  
*glišk* vb. shine forth, come out, of the sun § 29.  
*glap* vb. stare § 79.  
*glūar* vb. stare, glower § 141, II.  
*gləmp* vb. sulk.  
*gləmpi* adj. sulky.  
*gof* sb. fool simpleton § 86.  
*gō* sb. gall §§ 96, 222 Note.  
*gōm* sb. good sense § 99.  
*gōst* sb. ghost § 97.  
*graik* sb. crack, fissure in a rock.  
*grē* adj. gray § 51.  
*grēdli* adj. decent, proper etc. § 53.  
*grēn* sb. prong of a hay fork § 53.  
*grīən* vb. groan § 134.  
*grīəv* vb. dig (especially peats) § 131.  
*grīdī* adj. greedy § 92, I.  
*grīn* adj. green § 89.  
*grō* vb. grow § 98.  
*grūnd* sb. ground § 73.  
*grūndsā* sb. ragwort § 73.  
*grūnt* vb. grunt § 77.  
*grēnd* vb. grind § 58.  
*grēnstn* sb. grindstone § 58.  
*gud* adj. good § 75, III.  
 — (*mīşel*) vb. am contented, e. g. *gud dīşel wi wat dūz gītīn*, *dūl gīt nā mīər*; § 74, III.  
*gudlaik* adj. handsome § 75, III.  
*gum* sb. gum (of teeth) § 75, III.  
*guṭər* sb. small ditch.  
*gust* sb. gust § 71.  
*guul* sb. marguerite.  
*gyus* sb. goose § 106, I.  
*gərdł* sb. ring used in baking.  
*gərn* vb. 1. grumble, complain; 2. grin § 54.  
*gərs* sb. grass § 54.



- gort* adj. great § 56.  
*gøsl* sb. gristle § 54.  
*gampfŋ* sb. sense.  
  
*(kat-)hā* sb. hawthorn § 65.  
*hag* vb. hew, cut § 60.  
*hagl* vb. bungle, spoil § 60.  
*hagwurm* sb. grasssnake §§ 61 or 64.  
*hai* vb. hie § 124.  
*haid* vb. hide § 124.  
*haid* sb. hide (skin) § 124.  
*hald* sb. hold § 67.  
*halidē* sb. holiday § 60 Note.  
*hamar* sb. hammer § 63.  
*hand* sb. hand § 63.  
*hanfl* sb. handful § 63.  
*hanl* sb. handle § 63.  
*hant* vb. haunt § 63 Note.  
*hayk* sb. hank § 63 Note.  
 — vb. fasten § 63 Note.  
*haykotfə(r)* sb. handkerchief § 63.  
*hap* vb. fold, wrap § 61.  
*happn* vb. happen § 61.  
*härkn* vb. listen § 68.  
*härviſt* sb. harvest § 68.  
*harə* sb. harrow § 61.  
*hastn* sb. hearth § 60 Note.  
*hatak* sb. hattock, i. e. ten sheaves of corn. This word and number of sheaves is in use in Westmorland, 'stjuk' and twelve sheaves, in Cumberland § 60.  
*hauk* vb. dig in, prod in § 120.  
*haund on* vb. hound, on spur on § 112.  
*haustrau* adv. topsy turvy § 120.  
*havər* sb. oats § 61.  
*havərbrjød* sb. oatcake § 61.  
*havərmjøl* sb. oatmeal § 61.  
*hēbē* sb. uproar, noise.  
*hedž* sb. hedge § 40 Note.  
*hē* sb. hay § 51.  
*hēmyu* sb. dry hay lying in the barn.  
*hērak* sb. hayrack § 60.  
*hēfə* sb. heifer.  
  
*hēk* sb. uproarious festivity.  
*hēl* sb. hail § 51.  
*hēltər* sb. halter § 42.  
*hēlþ* sb. health § 45.  
*hēsp* sb. hasp § 42.  
*hēv* vb. have § 42.  
*hēzl* sb. hazel § 42.  
*hilt* sb. hilt § 29.  
*hinder* vb. hinder § 32.  
*hinder* adj. hinder, back § 32.  
*hiy* vb. hang (trs. and intrs.) § 35.  
*hiød* sb. head § 137.  
*hiæl* vb. heal § 135, II.  
*hiəm* sb. home § 134.  
*hiər* sb. hare § 131.  
 — sb. hair § 135.  
 — vb. hear § 135 Note.  
 — adv. here § 135 Note.  
*hiæt* adj. hot § 134.  
*hi* pron. he.  
*hil* sb. hill  
*hīl* sb. heel.  
*hōd* vb. hold § 83.  
*hōdnlī* adv. continually § 83.  
*hog* sb. sheep § 79.  
*hogwəl* sb. hole in a wall for a sheep to creep through in winter § 140.  
*holīn* sb. holly § 79.  
*hopl* vb., sb. hobble § 79.  
*hors* sb. horse § 79.  
*hōf* adv. half § 96.  
*hōfrakt* adj. imbecile § 96.  
*hōlī* adj. holy § 97.  
*hōpenī* sb. halfpenny § 96.  
*hyl* sb. pigsty § 71 Note.  
*hylot* sb. owl § 76.  
*hynī* sb. honey 70.  
*huyər* sb. hunger § 73.  
*huyərt* adj. hungry § 73.  
*hurt* sb., vb. hurt § 72.  
*hut* sb. hut § 72.  
*huyk* sb. hook § 107, I also § 138.  
*huyup* sb. hoop § 107, I.  
*hūæl* sb. hole § 140, I.



*hūp* vb., sb. hope § 140, I.  
*hord* vb. hoard § 55 Note.  
*hərpl* vb. limp § 56.  
*hərpl̥t* adj. crippled § 56.

*ivər* adv. ever § 37.  
*ivəri* pron. every § 37.  
*iu* sb. yew.  
*jabl* adj. able § 133.  
*i* sb. eye § 90.  
*ibriə* sb. eyebrow § 90.  
*ibm̥n* sb. evening § 87.  
*ūf* adj. each.

*jak* sb. oak § 134 Note.  
*jabkob* sb. oakbranch § 134 Note.  
*jakə* sb. acre § 131 Note.  
*jala* adj. yellow.  
*jan* (*jā*) num. one § 134 Note.  
*jan* pron. one § 134 Note.  
*jans* adv. once § 134 Note.  
*jarə* sb. yarrow § 60.  
*iau* sb. ewe.  
*jaul* vb. howl § 118.  
*jəḍər* sb. fence made of dead sticks  
 § 137 Note.  
*jəst* sb. yeast § 40.  
*jət* sb. gate § 42.  
*jəstjuḍ* sb. gatepost § 110 Note.  
*jī* (*jə*) pron. ye, you.  
*jīlp* vb. yelp § 39.  
*jīt* adv. yet § 33.  
*jiur* sb. udder § 104.  
*jiər* sb. year § 135.  
*jok* sb., vb. yoke § 79.  
*jök* sb. yolk § 97.  
*juy* adj. young § 73.

*kabif* sb. cabbage § 62.  
*kaf* sb. chaff § 60.  
*kasf* vb. entangle § 61.  
*kai* sb., pl. to *kuy* § 124.  
*käld* adj., sb. cold § 67.  
*kām* adj. calm § 67 Note.  
*kam* sb. comb of a fowl § 63.  
*kan̥i* adj. knowing, sharp § 64.

*kaykərt* adj. ill natured § 63.  
*kap* vb. 1. surprise; 2. surpass  
 § 64.  
*kari* vb. carry § 62.  
 — sb. direction from whence the  
 wind comes § 62.  
*kart* sb. cart § 62.  
*kartstapz* sb. cartshafts § 63.  
*karən* sb. carrion § 62.  
*kat* sb. cat § 61.  
*kats* vb. catch § 62.  
*kau̥i* sb. hornless cow § 112.  
*kaup* vb. exchange (rare) § 118.  
*kəst* vb. cast § 42 Note.  
*kəs̥n* adj. cast off, e. g.  
 — *kl̥əz* cast off clothes § 42 Note.  
*kək* vb. tilt up (a cart) § 50.  
*kəf* sb. Cowparsnip, Heracium  
 spondylium § 49.  
*kəi* sb. key § 128.  
*k̥inl̥n* sb. firewood § 37 Note.  
*k̥y̥k* sb. 1. blow; 2. choking sen-  
 sation § 32.  
 — vb. double up (with laughing  
 etc.).  
*k̥y̥kəf* sb. whooping-cough § 32.  
*k̥is* sb., vb. kiss § 36.  
*k̥ist* sb. chest § 33.  
*k̥it* sb. milking pail § 29.  
*k̥jər* vb. care § 131.  
*k̥ip* vb. keep § 92 Note.  
*klag* vb. stick to, adhere § 64.  
*klam* vb. starve § 64.  
*klap* vb. lay down (or on) heavily  
 § 64.  
*klaf* vb. bang to (of a door) § 64.  
*klafi* adj. wet (of weather) § 64.  
*klaud* sb. cloud § 112.  
*klavə* sb. clover.  
*klē* sb. clay § 51.  
*kləd* adj. clad.  
*klæg* sb. gadfly § 41.  
*kl̥ik* vb. snatch away § 33.  
 — sb. tear, rent.  
*kl̥y̥k* sb. lump of rock § 32 Note.

- klipk* sb. blow, hit § 32.  
*klip* vb. clip, shear § 30.  
*klipin taim* sb. shearing time § 30.  
*klju* sb. clew § 101.  
*kljə* sb. 1. claw; 2. cleft hoof, of a cow § 135 Note.  
*kljəz* sb., pl. clothes § 134.  
*klīm* vb. climb § 87.  
*klin* adj. clean § 87.  
*klod* sb. clod § 86.  
*klog* sb. clog § 86.  
*klək* sb. clock § 85.  
*kləkhen* sb. sitting-hen § 80.  
*klotid* adj. clotted § 79.  
*klotidəd* sb. simpleton § 79.  
*kljut* sb. piece of cloth, rag § 111.  
   — vb. mend, patch § 111.  
*kladər* sb. climb into.  
*kobnəb* sb. cobweb § 79.  
*kək* sb. cock § 81.  
*kək (up)* vb. prick (up ears) § 81.  
*kəkrā* sb. cockerow § 65.  
*kəkən* adj. proud conceited § 81.  
*kələp* sb. slice of ham or bacon § 80.  
*kəpi* sb. milking stool § 86.  
*kəpibuk* sb. copybook § 81.  
*kəpinəks* adv. said when a child is carried on the shoulders, but seated just behind the neck § 86.  
*kərn* sb. corn § 82.  
*kō* vb. call § 96.  
*krā* sb. crow § 65.  
*krag* sb. crag § 62.  
*krak* sb. talk, chat § 64.  
   — vb. complain.  
*krāl* vb. crawl § 67 Note.  
*kram* vb. cram § 62.  
*kraml* vb. crawl upwards, scramble § 63.  
*kraun* sb. crown § 119.  
*krəkət* sb. cricket (Acheta Domestica).  
*krēn* sb. hook and chain used for hanging pots in the chimney § 52 Note.  
*kril* sb. bench for pig killing.  
*krjuk* sb. crook § 102.  
*krjukt* adj. crooked § 102.  
*krjan* vb. roar (of cattle) § 134.  
*krəft* sb. croft § 79.  
*krəyk* vb. croak § 86.  
*krök* vb. die (of animals only) § 100.  
*krudz* sb. curds § 72 Note.  
*krutš* sb. crutch § 74 Note.  
*kryud* vb., sb. crowd § 111.  
*kryun* sb. five-shilling-piece § 119.  
*kryutš* vb. crouch § 111.  
*kud* sb. cud § 70.  
   — vb. pret. could § 76.  
*kum* vb. come § 70.  
*kuntri* sb. country § 72.  
*kupl* sb. couple § 72.  
*kūu* sb. cow § 111.  
*kūtā* or *kyutei*, sb. band used to fasten hind legs of cow when milking §§ 90, 129.  
*kūl* adj. cool § 107, I.  
*kūurək* sb. rake for scraping up § 109.  
*kūuər* vb. cower § 111 Note.  
*kūərt* sb. court § 140, III.  
*kūət* overcoat § 140, III.  
*kwait* adv. quite.  
*kadi* sb. donkey.  
*kantrīsaid* sb. countryside.  
*kasləp* sb. rennet bag § 95.  
*kərlin* sb. curlew § 56.  
*kərsn* vb. christen § 54.  
*kərsnəs* sb. Christmas § 54.  
*lā* adj. low § 66.  
*lad* sb. lad § 62 Note.  
*ladl* sb. ladle § 60.  
*laf* vb., sb. laugh § 60.  
*lafter* sb. 1. laughter; 2. brood — of chickens etc. § 60.  
*lagin* cask-stave § 64.

- lalap* vb. wander about after any-thing § 64.  
 — sb. long journey after any-thing § 64.  
*lam* sb. lamb § 63.  
*land* sb. land § 63.  
*laŋ* adj. long § 63.  
*lārŋ* vb. learn § 68.  
*las* sb. lass § 62 Note.  
*last* adj. last § 60 Note.  
 — sb. shoelast § 60 Note.  
 — vb. last § 60 Note.  
*laſkōm* sb. a large comb § 64.  
*laup* vb. leap § 118.  
*leðər* sb. leather § 40.  
 — vb. hurry, hasten.  
*lēg* sb. leg § 41.  
*lēp* (*up*) vb. wrap (*up*).  
*lēt* vb. seek, search § 53.  
*lēi* sb. scythe § 130.  
*leistŋ* sb. stone for sharpening scythe on § 130.  
*liġ* vb. 1. lie; 2. lay § 29.  
*līm* sb. 1. limb; 2. mischievous child § 29 Note.  
*liuk* sb., vb. look § 102.  
*lġəd* sb. load § 131.  
 — sb. lead (plumbum) § 137.  
 — vb. load § 131.  
 — vb. lade out § 131.  
*lġəf* sb. leaf § 137.  
*lġəm* adj. lame § 131.  
*lġən* adj. lean, thin § 135.  
*lġər* sb. liar § 135 Note.  
*lġəst* adj. least § 135.  
*lġət* adj. late § 131.  
*lġəp* sb. barn § 132.  
*lġəð* adj. loath § 134.  
*lġəv* vb. leave § 137.  
*lġ* vb. lie (mentiri) § 90.  
 — sb. lie § 90.  
*lik* vb. leak § 87.  
*lġn* vb. lean.  
*liġ* sb. heather § 31 Note.  
*lġt* sb. light § 91.  
*lġt* adj. 1. light; 2. light of weight § 91.  
*lif* adj., active, nimble.  
*lġintər* vb. loiter § 127.  
*lġk* sb. a lot.  
*lġpəd* adj. congealed, coagulated (of blood etc.) § 79.  
*lġrd* sb. lord § 82 Note.  
*lġs* sb. loss § 79.  
 — vb. loose an animal, by death § 79.  
*lot* sb. lot § 79.  
*lō* sb. law § 98 Note.  
*lōf* sb. loaf § 97.  
*lōm* sb. loam § 97.  
*lōvinz* int. of surprise § 100.  
*lŋmp* sb. lump § 73 Note.  
*lŋud* adj. loud § 111.  
*lŋup* sb. 1. loop; 2. stitch in knitting.  
*lŋv* vb., sb. love § 70.  
*lġən* sb. lane § 142.  
*lġəs* vb. loose § 140.  
*lag* sb. ear.  
*mad* adj. angry, vexed § 60.  
*madl* vb. confuse § 60.  
*mafl* vb. act foolishly § 64.  
*mak* vb. make (rare) § 60.  
*māk* sb. maggot § 69.  
*mākəlġ* adv. partly, gradually § 60.  
*man* sb. man § 60.  
*māndər* vb. maunder § 69.  
*māpmənt* sb. nonsense § 69.  
*markət* sb. market § 60.  
*marə* sb. match, equal § 60.  
*maud* sb. mould, earth § 115.  
*maudġwarp* sb. mole § 115.  
*maṭər* sb. matter § 64.  
 — vb. like, care, e. g. *a sŋdnt maṭər dġwənt* § 64.  
*mauṭ* sb. mouth § 112.  
*mēdl* }  
*mēl* } vb. meddle § 43 Note.



*mək* vb. make (usual form cf. *mak*) § 42.

*məl* sb. mallet.

*məldər* sb. a quantity of corn § 41.

*mən* vb. mean § 52 Note.

*məns* sb. kindness, politeness, hospitality §§ 43 Note, 300.

*mənsful* adj. kind, hospitable § 43 Note.

*məzd* adj. confused, silly § 52, II.

*məzł* vb. confuse § 52, II.

*məzłin* sb. idiot (rare) § 52, II.

*milk* sb. milk § 29.

*mıf* adv. much § 36.

*mızl* vb. drizzle § 39.

*mıal* sb. meal § 135 Note.

*mıalark* sb. mealchest § 60.

*mıan* adj. mean § 135

*mıar* sb. mare § 131 Note.

*mıast* adj. most § 134.

*mıastp* sb. boundary stone § 131 Note.

*mıda* sb. meadow § 92, II.

*mıbkap* sb. a kind of close-fitting cap formerly worn by women § 86.

*mıdər* vb. trouble, perplex.

*mıos* sb. moss § 79.

*mıd* sb. mud § 70.

— vb. pret. would, might.

*mıdər* sb. mother § 75, III.

*mıł* sb. dust (of peats) § 71.

*mıynı* sb. money § 72.

*mıun* sb. moon § 107, II.

*mıri* adj. merry §§ 54, 55, II.

*mısl* sb. mussel § 95.

*nā* vb. know § 65, III.

— vb. gnaw § 65, I.

*nab(ət)* vb. grasp at § 61.

*naif* sb. knife § 121.

*nain* num. nine § 122.

*nap* vb. hit, knock § 64.

*naterəl* sb. simpleton § 62.

*naut* sb. nothing § 114.

*nautatıau* sb. neerdoweel § 114.

*nəb* sb. 1. flat bill, e. g. *duk nəb* but *hən bıək* § 90; 2. toe of shoe or boot, e. g. *fıu nəb* § 40.

*nəbər* sb. neighbour § 45.

*nədər* conj. neither § 51.

*nəkst* adv. next.

*nəf* adj. nesh, soft, tender § 40.

*nıknıəm* sb. nickname § 41.

*nın* adj. none.

*nıt* vb. knit § 29.

*nıvə* adv. never § 37.

*nıə* adj. no § 134.

*nıabədı* sb. nobody § 134.

*nıəd* vb. knead § 135 Note.

*nıəf* sb. fist § 136.

*nıəm* sb. name § 134.

*nıər* prep. and adv. near § 135 Note.

*nıərđər* adv. nearer § 135 Note.

*nıər* sb. kidney (rare).

*nıəv* sb. knave § 131.

*nıd* vb. need § 92.

*nıdł* sb. needle § 92, II.

*nıt* sb. night § 91.

*nıd* vb. nod § 86.

*nık* vb. knock § 86.

*nıu* adv. now § 111.

*nıuz* sb. noose.

*nıəz* sb. nose § 140.

*əd* adj. 1. odd, peculiar; 2. a few, e. g. *əd kəsəz*.

*of* adv. off.

*on* prep. on § 79.

*opı* vb. open § 79.

*ordər* vb. order § 81.

*ortət* sb. orchard § 82.

*ov* (*ov*, *ə*) prep. 1. of; 2. on.

*ovəlıəf* adv. overleaf.

*ō* adj. all § 96.

*ōləs* adv. always § 96.

*ōməst* adv. almost § 96.



*padək* sb. frog § 61.  
*paint* sb. pint § 128.  
*pām* sb. palm of hand § 67 Note.  
*pār* sb. pair.  
*park* sb. park § 60.  
*parlīf* adj. dangerous § 60.  
*part* sb. part § 62.  
*partrīdž* sb. partridge § 62.  
*parək* sb. paddock, small field § 60.  
*pē* vb. pay § 52.  
*pēlt* vb. pelt.  
*peņivīg* sb. small cake § 39.  
*pig* sb. pig (rare) § 29.  
*pīgūl* sb. pigsty § 71 Note.  
*pīgīn* sb. small basin with a handle fixed to it. § 39.  
*piķ* sb. pitch § 29.  
*piķdark* adj. pitchdark § 29.  
*pīak* vb. roost, perch § 139.  
*pjot* sb. peat § 139.  
*pjotpot* sb. hole from which peat has been got § 139.  
*pīlin* sb. peeling, peel.  
*pljās* sb. place § 132.  
*plyk* sb. lungs of animals used for catsmeat § 76.  
*plyu* sb., vb. plough § 108.  
*plyustilt* sb. plough handle § 36.  
*podīf* sb. porridge § 81.  
*pōm* sb. catkin, palm § 96; cf. *Pomsandā* = Palmsunday.  
*pōp* vb. wander aimlessly, also sb. § 100.  
*praiz up* vb. prise up.  
*prōmīs* vb., sb. promise.  
*prūd* adj. proud.  
*preķīnz* sb. peats taken from the top with the grass, etc. on them § 59.  
*prēt* vb. print § 57, II.  
*pres* vb. press, entice § 57, II.  
*pūnd* sb. pound § 73.  
*pūnf* vb. punch, hit §§ 73, 311.  
*put* vb. put § 72 Note.  
*pūu* vb. pull § 110.

*pyuk* sb. pimple.  
*pūak* sb. bag, poke § 140, I.  
*pūr* adj. poor § 140, III.  
*rā* sb. row (of potatoes etc.) § 65.  
*rag* sb. hoarfrost § 61.  
*rai* sb. rye § 124.  
*rait* vb. write § 121.  
*raiv* vb. tear, destroy § 121.  
*rakņ* vb. reckon § 60.  
*ramp* vb. ruin, destroy, in phrase 'ramp *on* raiv' § 63 Note.  
*rān* sb. roe of a fish § 69.  
*ranlbōk* sb. piece of wood from which pots are suspended in the chimney § 63 Note.  
*rant* vb. rant § 64.  
*ray* adj. wrong § 63.  
*rayk* adj. close together, rank § 63.  
*raf* adj. rash § 61.  
*ratņ* sb. rat § 60.  
*ratf* vb. retch § 60.  
*rau* vb. row (e. g. a boat) § 116.  
*rauk* vb. poke the fire § 120.  
*raundhayk* sb. ring to which the *redstjāk* is fastened in the cowshed § 112.  
*raut* sb. stir uproar § 120.  
 — vb. pret. wrought § 114.  
*rauf* vb. get confused in talking.  
*rēdər* adv. rather § 52, I.  
*rēdž* sb. rage § 52 Note 2.  
*rēn* sb. rain § 51.  
*rēns* vb. rinse § 50.  
*rēvat* sb. rivet.  
*rīg* sb. ridge § 36.  
*rīgīn* sb. top of roof § 36.  
*rīu* vb. rue § 101.  
*rīud* sb. seven yards § 102.  
*rīut* sb. root § 102 Note.  
*rjāk* vb. wander 'rake' § 132.  
*rjap* sb. rope § 134.  
*rjər* vb. 1. rear, bring up; 2. rise on hind legs § 135.  
*rjās* sb. race § 135.

- rīestī* adj. reesty § 139.  
*rīd* vb. read § 92, II.  
*rīdñ* adj. angry, peevish § 93.  
*rīk* sb. smoke § 92 Note.  
*rīt* adj. right § 91.  
*rīþ* sb. wreath § 92.  
*rozīn* sb. resin.  
*ryb* vb. rub § 72 Note.  
*ryðer* sb. rudder § 75, III.  
*ryf* adj. rough § 76.  
*ryud* sb. a superficial measure used for land § 106.  
*ryuf* sb. roof § 107, I.  
*ryūd* sb. road § 142.  
*ryār* vb. cry, weep § 142.  
*rad* adj. red § 94.  
*rad (yþ)* vb. tidy § 95.  
*rast* vb. rest § 94.  
*ranf* sb. a thickset man § 94.  
*redl* sb. riddle (for cinders) § 58.  
*redstjak* sb. pole to which cattle are fastened by means of the *raund-hayk*, in the stall § 59.  
*(tīfz)-rem* sb. frame in which the curds and whey are put to set in cheese making § 58.  
*ren* vb. run § 58.  
*ref* sb. rush § 58.  
  
*sā* sb. saw § 65.  
— vb. sow § 65.  
*said* sb. side § 121.  
*saik* sb. small ditch § 121 (rare, see *guþer*)  
*sail* vb., sb. sieve, strain § 121.  
*saklās* adj. innocent § 61.  
*sakstñ* sb. sexton § 62.  
*samplār* sb. sampler § 63 Note.  
*sanþer* vb. saunter § 64.  
*say* sb. song § 63.  
*sartñ* adj. certain § 60.  
*sarā* vb. 1. serve; 2. feed (animals) § 60.  
*sās* vb. scold § 65.  
*satl* vb. settle § 60.  
  
*sebm* num. seven § 46.  
*sedntī* num. seventy § 46.  
*seg* sb. corn on hand or foot.  
*sel* vb. sell § 40.  
*sen* adv. temp. since, afterwards.  
*set* vb. set § 40.  
*setñ dyun* = setting out.  
*siðerz* sb. scissors §§ 31, 288.  
*sik* (often *sīt*) pro. such § 29.  
*sikl* sb. sickle (rare, the sickle is hardly used now, see *fjærin-hyuk*) § 29.  
*siñi* sb. sinew § 29.  
*siñ* vb. sing § 32.  
*sīt* vb. sit § 29.  
*sītfast* sb. the separation of injured tissue from healthy, when a wound heals § 29.  
*siu* vb. sew § 101.  
*siut* vb. suit § 113.  
*siuār* adj., adv. sure § 113.  
*sjā* sb. sea § 135.  
— adv. so § 134.  
*sjāk* sb. sake § 131.  
*sjāl* sb. sale § 131.  
*sjām* pro. same § 131.  
*sjæn* adv. soon § 138.  
*sjāp* sb. soap § 134.  
*sjār* adj. sore § 134.  
*sjāt* sb. seat § 136.  
— sb. soot § 138.  
*sjævz* sb., pl. rushes § 136, II.  
*si* vb. see.  
*sik* adj. sick.  
*sit* sb. sight § 91.  
*skai* sb. sky § 124.  
*skailark* sb. skylark § 124.  
*skalap* sb. a bit of a garment hanging loose § 62.  
*skantī* adj. greedy, miserly § 61.  
*skart* 1. adj. frightened; 2. with the skin knocked off § 60.  
*skaup* vb. scoop § 120.  
*skel* sb. 1. shell § 41; 2. scale § 42.

- skēl* vb. scatter.  
*skēlbūus* sb. division between two cowstalls.  
*skēlp* vb. beat.  
*skētf* sb. an ill dressed person § 53.  
*skift* vb. shift § 29.  
*skōd* vb. scald § 96 Note.  
*skrafl* vb. make an uproar also sb. § 64.  
*skraik* vb. call out, screech — chiefly of animals § 121.  
*skrat* vb. scratch § 64.  
*skrau* sb. uproar § 120.  
*skraudlī* adv. one on the top of another § 120.  
*skriu* sb. screw.  
*skrōg* sb. bushy spot, shrub § 86.  
*skūl* sb. school § 106.  
*skūlmēsts* sb. schoolmaster § 106.  
*skūr* sb. score § 140, I.  
 — vb. scour § 141 Note.  
*skwab* sb. low backed long seat, like a sofa § 64.  
*skār* sb. noise made by a child when crying § 68.  
*slā* adj. slow.  
*slak* sb. ravine (rare).  
 — adj. slack.  
*slaf* vb. trim a hedge § 64.  
*slafī* adj. wet of weather § 64.  
*slatēri* = *slafī* § 64.  
*slē* vb. slay § 52 Note.  
*slēd* sb. sledge § 40.  
*slēdār (ābyut)* vb. be untidy.  
*slēk* vb. daub § 53.  
*slēkn* vb. slake the thirst § 40.  
*slēp* adj. slippery § 52.  
*slēr* vb. walk slowly, aimlessly § 53.  
*slīp* vb. slip § 29.  
*slīa* sb. shoe § 134.  
*slīawurm* sb. slowworm § 134.  
*slōkn* vb. slake the thirst § 80.  
*slōyk* sb. a slothful, lazy person § 86.  
*slūtf* sb. mud § 77.  
*smart* adj. smart.  
*smīt* sb. distinguishing mark on sheep § 29.  
*smō* adj. small § 96.  
*smūk* vb., sb. smoke § 107, I.  
*smūð* adj. smooth § 107, I.  
*smark* vb. smirk § 55.  
*smat* sb. smut.  
*snā* sb. snow § 65.  
*snaf* vb. act queerly § 60.  
*snak* sb. light meal § 60.  
*sneķ* sb. door catch.  
*sneķposēt* sb. rebuff.  
*snēķ* sb. snake § 52.  
*snēp* vb. check, snub, snip, hinder from growing § 53.  
*snēķ* sb. sneak § 131.  
*snēr* sb. snare § 131.  
*snūl* sb. snail.  
*snot* sb. mucus § 80.  
*snūzļ* vb. be half asleep, take a nap.  
*snūr* vb. snore § 140, I.  
*snart* vb. snort.  
*sorī* adj. sorry § 82 Note.  
*sorā* sb. sorrow § 79.  
*sōt* sb. salt § 96.  
*sōv* sb. salve § 96.  
*sōvintaim* sb. salvingtime (for sheep) i. e. Autumn § 96.  
*spār* vb. spare.  
*spark* sb. spark § 60.  
*sparā* sb. sparrow § 60.  
*spēlk* sb. rib of a basket § 40.  
*spīņk* sb. chaffinch § 32 Note.  
*spīd* sb. spade § 131.  
*spīak* sb. spoke § 134.  
 — vb. speak § 136.  
*spīl* sb. small piece of wood, shavings.  
*splaf* vb. splash § 61.  
*splatf* sb. splotch.  
*sprak* adj. lively, vivacious § 60.  
*spring* sb. 1. spring = Frühling;  
 2. spring = Quelle § 32.  
*spriəd* vb. spread § 135, I.



- spruut* vb. sprout § 111 Note.  
*spuun* sb. spoon § 107.  
*spyr* sb. spur § 70.  
*stak* sb. stack § 60.  
*stakar* vb. stagger § 61.  
*stamp* vb. stamp § 63.  
     — sb. stamp § 63.  
*stand* vb. stand § 63.  
*stark* adj. stiff § 60.  
*stau* vb. stow away § 116.  
*stegg* sb. gander § 41.  
*stek* vb. jib, refuse to go, of horses.  
*stekkt* adj. obstinate, not to be moved, of a horse etc.  
*stepfaðar* sb. stepfather.  
*stēarz* sb. stairs.  
*stīdī* sb. anvil § 33 Note.  
     — adj. steady § 33.  
*stīdl* vb. walk lazily, irregularly § 33.  
*stīts* sb. row (of potatoes) § 39.  
*stīu* vb. stew § 103.  
*stjāk* sb. steak.  
     — sb. stake § 131.  
*stjāl* sb. steal § 136.  
*stjān* sb. stone § 134.  
*stjānþrā* sb. stonethrow § 134.  
*stjātsmān* sb. small farmer, small landowner § 133.  
*stī* sb. ladder § 90.  
*stak* sb. loose tree stump § 79.  
*storkn* vb. congeal, stiffen § 82  
     Note.  
*stop* vb. stop § 80.  
*stök* sb. stalk § 96.  
*stöl* sb. stall § 96.  
*stjraiv* vb. strive § 125.  
*stjray* adj. strong § 63.  
*stjraul* vb. stroll § 120.  
*stjrek* adj., adv. straight § 40.  
*stjrinkl* vb. sprinkle § 34.  
*stjra* sb. straw § 135.  
*stjrok* vb. stroke § 97.  
*stjrekñ* adj., pp. stricken, struck § 58.  
*stuf* sb. stuff § 72.  
*stufin* sb. stuffing § 72.  
*stump* sb. stump § 73.  
*stut* vb. stutter § 70 Note.  
*stjuk* sb. stook i. e. twelve sheaves of corn. This word is generally used in Cumberland and is rare in Westmoreland — see *hatak* — §§ 60, 107, I.  
*stjul* sb. stool § 107, I.  
*stjup* vb. stoop.  
*(jot)-stjup* sb. gatepost § 110 Note.  
*stär* vb. stir § 55, II.  
*sud* vb. pret. should § 75, I.  
*suk in* vb. deceive § 76.  
*sum* pro. some § 70.  
*symet* pro. something § 70.  
*sun* sb. sun § 70.  
*synda* sb. sunday § 70.  
*supo* sb. supper § 72.  
*suu* sb. sow § 109.  
*suk* vb. suck § 111.  
*suun* sb. swoon § 108.  
*sur* adj. sour § 111.  
*syal* sb. sole (of boots etc.) § 140, I.  
*swadl* vb. swathe, wrap § 60.  
*swain* sb. pig § 121.  
*swap* vb. exchange § 60.  
*swaþ* sb. bacon rind § 60.  
*swēi* vb. sway.  
*swil* vb. swill § 29.  
*swin* vb. make the way, wend e. g. *al in swin mi wēz hām*; § 39.  
*swindz* vb. singe § 39.  
*swiy* vb. swing § 40.  
*swiyl* vb. burn away, waste away, of a candle § 139.  
*swjar* vb. swear § 136.  
*swjat* vb., sb. sweat § 135.  
*swip* vb. sweep § 92 Note.  
*swört* vb. squirt.  
*šada* sb. shadow § 60.  
*šaf* interj. fie! § 64.  
*šak* vb. shake § 60.



*fakl* sb. 1. wrist; 2. ring of watch, to which the chain is hung.  
§ 60.

*fala* adj. shallow § 61.

*fam* sb. shame § 60.

*famd* adj. ashamed § 60.

*famfæst* adj. shamefaced § 60.

*fap* vb., sb. shape § 60.

*fīlf* sb. shelf § 36.

*fīlā* sb. scree §§ 33, 234.

*fīpærd* sb. shepherd.

*fīæf* sb. sheaf.

*fjærinhuuk* sb. shearinghook § 136.

*fī* (*fī*) pro. she.

*fīp* sb. sheep § 87.

*fjort* adj. short § 82.

*fot* in phrase *git fot æv* = get rid of  
§ 86.

*fō* vb. show § 98 Note.

*friŋk* vb. shrink § 32.

*fryb* sb. shrub § 75, I.

*fryud* sb. shroud § 111.

*fuf* sb. shovel §§ 75, I, 327.

*fugā* sb. sugar § 72.

*fupn* sb. cowshed § 74.

*fut* vb. shoot § 75, I.

*fū* sb. shoe, pl. *fūz*. *fūn* is obsolete § 111.

*fūwag* sb. bootlace § 63.

*fūðer* sb. shoulder § 110.

*fūær* sb. shower § 111.

*fat* sb. shuttle § 95.

*fatfkak* sb. shuttle cock § 95.

*færl* vb. slide §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.

*færl of* vb. peel off — of the surface of stone §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.

*tāz* sb. pieces of willow bark used for fastening the twigs to a besom § 65.

*tāstīks* sb. = *tāz*.

*tagft* sb. scamp, scoundrel § 64.

*taim* sb. time § 121.

*taimlīp* sb. heather, Erica Cinerea.

*tait* adj. tight § 91 Note.

*tak* vb. take § 61.

*tala* sb. tallow § 60.

*tag* vb. sting § 61.

*tagz* sb. tongs § 60.

*tar* sb. tar § 60.

*tarn* sb. tarn § 60.

*tart* sb. tart § 62.

*tēl* vb. tell § 40.

*tēl* sb. tail § 51, I.

*tēn* num. ten.

*tēnt* sb. tent § 43 Note.

*tēp* sb. tape § 52.

*tēstræl* sb. scoundrel, neerdoweel.

*tīŋklær* sb. tinker § 32.

*tiuit* sb. plover.

*tiun* sb. tune § 103.

*tiuf* sb. tooth § 102.

*tiufwark* sb. toothache §§ 60, 102.

*tīā* sb. toe § 134.

*tīā* pro. the one, e. g. *tīā hors*, *tīān æn tūðer* § 134.

*tīæbl* sb. table § 133.

*tīæd* sb. toad § 134.

*tīæl* sb. tale § 131.

*tīæm* sb. team § 137.

— adj. tame § 131.

*tīæp* sb. ram § 139.

*tīær* vb. tire § 136.

*tīæf* vb. teach § 135.

*tīæv* vb. have a hard, tiring walk, e. g. *tīæv friu tsnā*, also sb.

*tīæz* vb. 1. tease, annoy; 2. tease, separate § 135.

*tī* sb. tea.

— vb. tie § 90.

*tīm* vb. pour out § 89.

*tōf* adj. tough § 84.

*tōpkūæt* sb. overcoat.

*tōt* vb. totter § 79.

*tōtlī* adj. shaky, unsteady § 79.

*tōtærbog* sb. quagmire § 79.

*tōk* vb. talk § 96.

*tīrai* vb. try § 125.

*tīramp* vb. tramp § 64.

*trāp* vb. saunter, wander § 69.  
*triu* adj. true § 101.  
*triuþ* sb. truth § 101.  
*trof* sb. trough § 84.  
*trubl* sb. trouble § 72.  
*trust* sb., vb. trust.  
*tremþ* vb. tremble § 57, II.  
     — *fo* = want badly, wait anxiously for.  
*trenþ* sb. wheel of wheelbarrow.  
     § 57, I.  
*tsats* sb. small potatoes § 64.  
*tsaup* sb. rose-haw § 120.  
*tsēn* sb. chain § 52 Note.  
*tsikn* sb. chicken.  
*tsimlō* sb. chimney § 81.  
*tsiti* sb. cat § 39.  
*tsitiþōk* sb. the upright beam which supports the roof §§ 39, 96.  
*tsiuz* vb. choose.  
*tsokful* adj. chockful § 84.  
*tsyak* vb. choke § 140.  
*tsærn* sb. churn § 55, II.  
*ty* (*to*) prep. to § 75, III.  
*tygidær* adv. together.  
*tumþ* vb. tumble § 72.  
*tuþ* sb. tussle, scrimmage § 76.  
*tuul* sb. tool § 107.  
*tuþt up* adj. entangled, towzled, of hair § 76.  
*twain* vb. pine, dwindle away § 333.  
*twiðl* (*þyumz*) vb. move the thumbs one round the other § 39.  
*twilt* sb. quilt § 31.  
*tōmorn* (*tōmūærn*) adv. to-morrow § 82.  
*þaibþ* sb. porridge stick § 123.  
*þak* sb., vb. thatch § 60.  
*þau* vb. thaw § 113.  
*þeyk* vb. thank § 44.  
*þeyks* sb. thanks § 44.  
*þiyk* vb. think § 36.  
*þrā* vb. throw § 65, III.

*þresauld* sb. threshold §§ 115, 263.  
*þriap* vb. threep, scold § 137.  
*þri* num. three § 89.  
*þrid* sb. thread.  
*þrosl* sb. thrush § 79.  
*þrest* vb. thrust § 57, III.  
*þuna* sb. thunder § 70.  
*þunaklōk* sb. a kind of beetle § 70.  
*þuum* sb. thumb § 111.  
*þuuznd* num. thousand § 111.  
*þorti* num. thirty § 54.  
*þortin* num. thirteen § 54.

*ðe*, *ðē* pro. they.  
*ðen* adv. then § 44.  
*ði* pron., adj. thy § 38.  
*ðisæl* pro. thyself § 38.  
*ðær* adv. there § 135.  
*ðær* (*ðær*) pro. these, those § 86.  
*ðu* (*ðu*) pro. thou 111.  
*ðuul* = thou wilt.

*ymb* sb. oven § 75, I.  
*up* prep. up § 70.  
*upbanyk* adv. upwards, up § 70.  
*us* pro., acc. pl. us § 76.  
*uns* sb. ounce.  
*ut* adv., prep. out § 111.  
*uær* pron., adj. our § 111.  
*uæt* sb. curds § 141, II.

*valaik* adv. probably, perhaps § 60

Note.

*varə* adv. very § 60 Note.  
*vau* vb., sb. vow § 119.

*waild* adj. wild § 123.  
*wāmþ* vb. roll about § 66.  
*walf* adj. saltless, insipid, used of porridge §§ 60, 434.  
*wamp* sb. wasp § 64.  
*waykl* adj. loose, flaccid. Phrase  
     *æz waykl æz æ wet sek* § 63.  
*waykl æbyut* vb. totter about, of a feeble person § 63.

*wār* adv. where § 65.  
*war* vb. waste § 60.  
*warbł* sb. larva of *Estrus Ovis* § 64.  
*wardas* sb., pl. weekdays § 60.  
*wark* sb. work § 60.  
 — vb. ache.  
*warłd* sb. world § 60.  
*warm* adj., vb. warm § 60.  
*warn* vb. warn § 60.  
*wars* adj. worse § 60.  
*warst* adj. worst § 60.  
*wart* sb. wart § 60.  
*wasn* vb. grow worse § 60.  
*wędər* sb. weather § 40.  
*węk* adj. weak § 53.  
*węł* sb. well § 40.  
*węłt* vb. hit with a stick, stones etc.  
*węłtər* vb. stagger about § 42.  
*wępm* sb. weapon § 45.  
*węstrəl* sb. neerdoweel, scoundrel § 52.  
*węf* vb. wash § 42.  
*węv* sb. wave § 52.  
*wi* (*wēi*) prep. with § 29.  
*wiđi* sb. bent ozier § 33.  
*wiłə* sb. willow § 33.  
*wiınd* vb. wind § 32.  
 — sb. wind § 32.  
*wiındrā* sb. row of peats stacked for drying § 32.  
*wiıłstrię* sb. a long straw § 32.  
*wiıno* vb. winnow § 32.  
*wiısp* sb. wisp § 39.  
*wiıft* interj. be quiet § 39.  
*wiıztıłi* adj. wizzened § 29.  
*wiıə* sb. woe § 134.  
*wiıər* vb. wear § 136, I.  
*wiıəst* vb. waste § 133.  
*wi* (*wi*) pro. pl. we.  
*wił* adv. well § 88.  
*wiłt* sb. 1. weight; 2. in *łet wiłt*, hint, give to understand, e. g. *hi nięə łet wiłt hi wəz gān đər*.  
*wōk* vb. walk § 96.

*wyđ* vb. would (rare) § 75, I.  
*wyımł* vb., sb. anger § 77.  
*wuındər* sb., vb. wonder § 73.  
*wyrd* sb. word § 75, II.  
*wyrm* sb. worm § 74.  
*wurp* sb. worth § 75, II.  
*wusət* sb. worsted § 75, II.  
*wyū* sb. wool § 119.  
*work* vb. work § 55, II.  
*wərt* sb. wort § 55, II.  
  
*hwā* pro. who § 65.  
*hwaikōf* sb. heifer calf § 121, II.  
*hwail* sb. while § 121.  
*hwail* conj. 1. while; 2. until, till § 121.  
*hwaist* adj. quiet § 125.  
*hwār* adv. where § 65.  
*hwē* sb. whey § 51, II.  
*hweđər* conj. whether § 40.  
*hweđər* pro. which (of two) § 40.  
*hwełkər* sb. a big thing.  
*hwēlp* sb. puppy § 40.  
*hwēmł* vb. upset §§ 40, 324.  
*hwijđər* adv. whither § 29.  
*hwijk* adj. living, alive § 29.  
*hwıks* sb. parasites on sheep § 29.  
*hwıın* sb. gorse § 31 Note.  
*hwıə* pro. who § 134.  
*hwıəst* sb. wheat (rare) § 135, II.  
*hwıl* sb. wheel.  
*hwıłrit* sb. wheel-wright § 91.  
  
*əbyun* adv. in phrase *əbyun wi hızzel* = rejoicing above measure § 111.  
*əbyut* prep. about § 111.  
*əgēn* 1. adv. again; 2. prep. against § 51, I.  
*əlay* prep. along § 63.  
*əlēbm* num. eleven § 46.  
*əliən* adj. alone § 134.  
*əmakəlı* adj. 1. partly; 2. gradually § 60.  
*əmay* prep. among § 63.

*ænēst* prep. over against, facing.

*enīu* adj. enough § 102.

*enīf* adj. enough §§ 75, III, 328.

*æpod* vb. be sure, § 83,

e. g. *al æpod īz gān,*

*al æpod tæ ðu wīl.*

*ærai* adj., adv. awry.

*ærþ* sb. earth.

*æslīu* adv. amiss.

*æstīæd(æ)* prep. instead (of) § 136.

*æteftær* adv. after § 42.

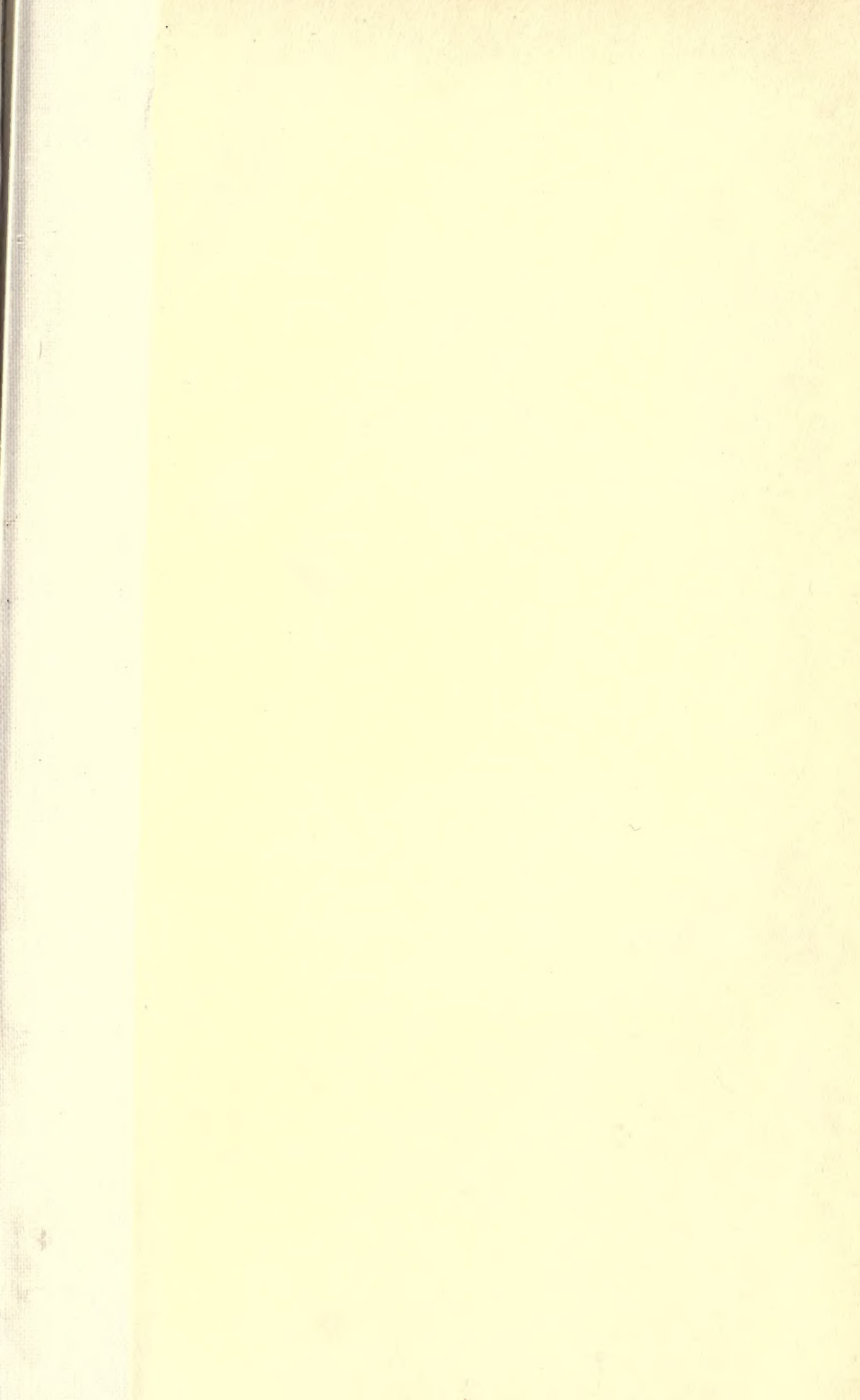
*ætuīn* prep. between § 88.

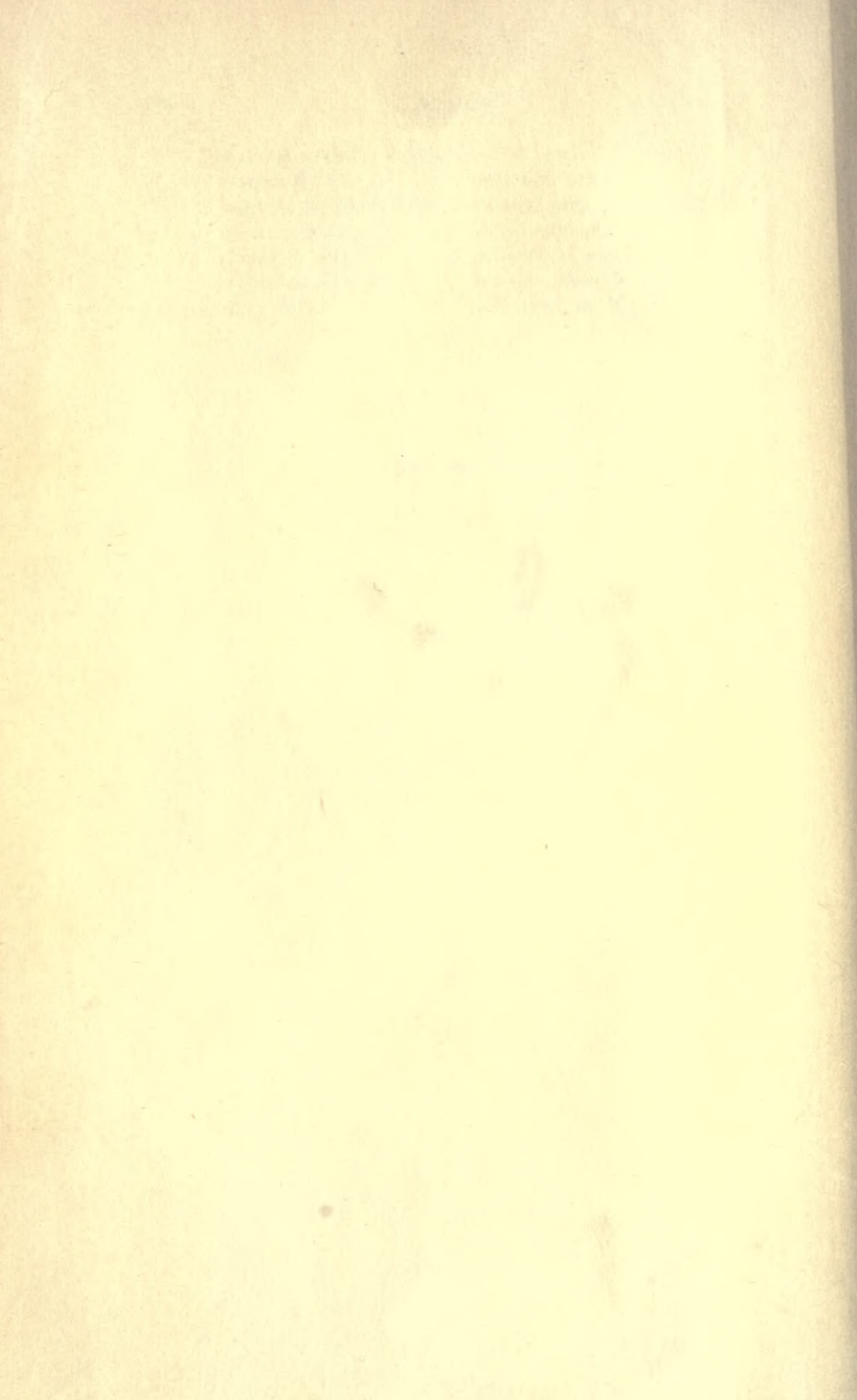
*æwē* adv. away § 51, III.

*æt* 1. prep. at; 2. conj. that.









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